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VOL. XVI. NO. 24 WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY NOVEMBER 10, 1906.

OPEN LETTER

SOME COLD FACTS.

To Hon. George B. Cortelyou, Chairman of the National Republican Committee—

Sir:

that I would not be surprised if the colored troops were mustered out. I felt confident that your Chief Executive would act the part of a child and dismiss the colored soldiers from the army. I consider the act of the Chief Maistrate of a great nation as being the most childish and weak.

Is it not a fact that the Government has at its command sufficient force to have apprehended the guilty soldiers alleged to have commited offenses in Georgia? Don't you think that those colored soldiers should be commendable? Has the President shown his gratitude to the brave colored soldiers who saved his life at San Juan Hill? He has adopted the methods of the Georgia mob. Not being able to find out who the guilty parties are, the innocent must also suffer. The action of your Chief Executive, Mr. Cortelyou, is a reflection on the colored race. He is catering to the rebel element in the South, and the broad declaration that he wants nothing to do with the colored man. Do you think that the colored man should tolerate such treatment?? If there ever was a time for the colored race to act it is now. If there ever was an appeal to the patriotism of the American people it should be made now. But, Mr. Cortelyou, I am not surprised. I am not disappointed. I told the American negro that Theodore Roosevelt was inimical to the black man. Why didn't he make the announcement before the election? Had he been a true American he would not have waited until after the election. This is a notice to the black man in this country that the Republican party has no more use for them. They must act for themselves and become a political factor in the American body politic. He will never become a factor as long as he identifies himself with the Republican party. He must break loose and let Theodore Roosevelt understand that there is some independence in the American black man.

I exceedingly regret the defeat of Mr. Hearst. He is a true American, notwithstanding the abuse heaped upon him by his contemporaries. The speech of Secretary Root was a most vicious one. He played the role of a slave, obeying his master. Mr. Hearst is a gentleman, and I am pleased to know that colored men in the State of New York voted for him. The trusts and corporations may have defeated him with their money, but I believe the day will soon come when the American people will realize the importance of exercising their own judgment.

Hughes of New York has been elected by a reduced majority. It demonstrates the weakness of the administration. Mr. Hearst had the combined forces of the administration to fight. He had enemies within and enemies without, and he played the part of a man.

I am thoroughly convinced, Mr. Cortelyou, that the Republican party has no further use for the colored man. You need to make no more appeals for the colored vote. I want no more of glittering generalities. I hope to see the day when the American colored man will show the bravery of the Cubans. He has an independence that he loves and freedom for which he fought. I would like to ask you one question: Do you believe that the colored man has been fairly treated? Do you believe that the Republican party can win in the next election without his vote? You, as the National Chairman, may win without the colored vote; but, remember this, "there never was a horse so sure-footed but that he stumbled." I have no doubt of the negro's future in this country, although they are often deceived by men who are elected as Republicans. I have never been surprised. You know, whenever you see so much spectacular display, you must come to the conclusion that they are to catch the eye, and nothing more. If you notice, there have been nothing but spectacular demonstrations displayed by your chief. He has gone South and apologized to them because Republicans have been kept in positons so long.

It is amusing, since you come to look at it. There is not a Republican office in the South. The administration has claimed by its actions that Republicans are incompetent. Colored men have been removed from office and Democrats have been put in their places.

I desire to call your attention to the continued discrimination in your departments. You will find conditions equally as bad when you take charge of the Treasury Department. You will find in that department, in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, young colored girls separated from poor white girls their inferiors. You will find a washroom where none but colored men are employed, where no white man is ever put. If he is placed there he never remains very long. He becomes dissatisfied. You will also find colored messengers washing spittoons and white messengers doing clerical duty. You will find like conditions in other departments of the Government. What do you expect of the colored man? What do you expect him to do? I warn you now, before it is too late, that the time has now come and the colored voter intends to act. I have not said all I want to say, but I shall in my next, and I assure you that you will thoroughly understand me. Until then believe me to be,

Very respectfully,

The Editor.

AN INFAMOUS LIE.

Crandall Mackey, who resides in Virginia and practices law in the District of Columbia, in his opening address, representing the prosecution in the Wright alleged assault case among other things said:

"Gentlemen, you live contiguous to a great city. This county is next to a city with the largest negro population in the world. A city noted for its criminality. So noted for criminality that one of the Commissioners of the city produced statistics to show there was more crime in that city than in any other in the United States. For this the Commissioner was removed from office. This prisoner, gentlemen, is one of those Washington negroes. This is the first case of its kind ever tried here."

Mr. Mackey told the jury that Goodine and Miss Riseley were walking toward a spring on the night of September 9, when they noticed a black object on the ground. They thought it was a cow. The object rose and Goodine said, "I thought you were a cow."

The man said, "What the h—l do you say I am a cow for? Do I look like a cow? I'm going to kill you."

"Goodine will tell you," said Mr. Mackey, "that this negro sitting there pointed a pistol in his face and repeated his threat. Goodine will tell you that this negro had a club in his right hand and a pistol in his left. He will tell you that this negro beat him senseless with that club.

What Miss Riseley Will Say.

"Miss Riseley will tell you that she screamed murder when she saw the brutal assault on the man to whom she had promised her hand in marriage. She will tell you that this negro put his hand over her mouth to prevent her screams; explain to you that he bore her to the ground and struck her, pointed the pistol at her and frightened her almost to death. She will tell you the harrowing details of this outrage. She will tell you, gentlemen, that this is the man who treated her thus. Miss Riseley will identify him by his cross-eyes, by that flat nose, those thick brutal lips, that neck and jaw, those round shoulders and his fiendish voice. She struggled with this man for five or ten minutes, and can identify her assailant. The defense will try to prove an afibi. Scrutinize testimony on that point, and see if I do not batter it down.

Objection from Defense.

Attorney Clements objected to the remarks because it was tended to incite and inflame the minds of the jury. Mr. Clements said the accused is not a Washington man, but was born in Loudoun county, Va. He talked of the old school colored man and explained that Wright's parents were slaves, and consoled and comforted their mistress while "Mars Dan" was fighting. The speaker dwelt at some length on the Civil War.

He said Wright was properly trained and taught to say his prayers.

"This negro don't drink a drop of whisky," said Mr. Clements. "He can get it though. Maybe a negro who can get whisky and don't get it ought to be hanged, but we're not trying that here now."

Mr. Clements said the prisoner's fate rested in the hands of the jury, and urged them to be careful. He said he would show that Wright was not within five miles of Luna Park on the night of the assault.

SIDNEY W. PITTMAN.

Mr. Pittman, the sucessful architect of the Negro Building for the Jamestown Exposition, will begin the construction of the building in January. The builder has been selected, and Mr. Pittman's plans will be personally supervised. He is not only a genius, but an aggressive business man. He never knows what it is to fail. He is today the leading architect among his people and if he continues he will be equal to any in the country.

READ THE BEE.

What I Saw And Heard

It was amusing to see the kickers in and around Shiloh Church last Sunday morning. They stood in groups upon the corners while a few of them were scattered in the church. The new officers took charge and acted as if they were used to the new positions.

Commissioner West is a friend to the colored citizen. He has no prejudices, notwithstanding his politcs. Politcs cut no figure with him.

Well, the election is over. What do you think of it? The combination in New York was enough to surprise everybody.

My friend Jesse Foster looked well last Sunday in his new role. Jesse makes himself useful wherever he goes.

Invitations are out for the marriage of my genial friend Walter Pinchback. He is to be married to Mrs. Byron Fisher Johnson. Mrs. Fisher is the daughter of Mr. Henry Johnson, and Walter is the son of ex-Governor P. B. S. Pinchback. I wish them success.

Thanksgiving is not far off. I expect to see many marriages announced before that time.

Miss Mary Walle, it is reported, will be reappointed in the public schools.

I wonder if the committee that waited on Dr. Chancellor is any wiser than it was before.

I understand that the superintendent has contributed to a book. The article is not very complimentary to the colored citizen. I have asked for a copy of it, which I shall endeavor to review.

I see no objections in allowing Prosecuting Attorney Pugh to investigate cases that are brought before him. It would save the Court the trouble of trying so many worthless cases.

The trial of Captain Matthews will develop two things. I shall leave it to the people to conjecture. The trial board has had a lively time of it. I have no idea what the finding will be, but if I am to judge by the evidence I have my opinion.

The colored citzens of Ohio object to Ben Tillman coming there to lecture. Tillman is a harmless individual, notwithstanding if he were in Russia he woud be confronted with a bomb reception. The American colored man is not combative. He will tolerate a great deal before he retaliates.

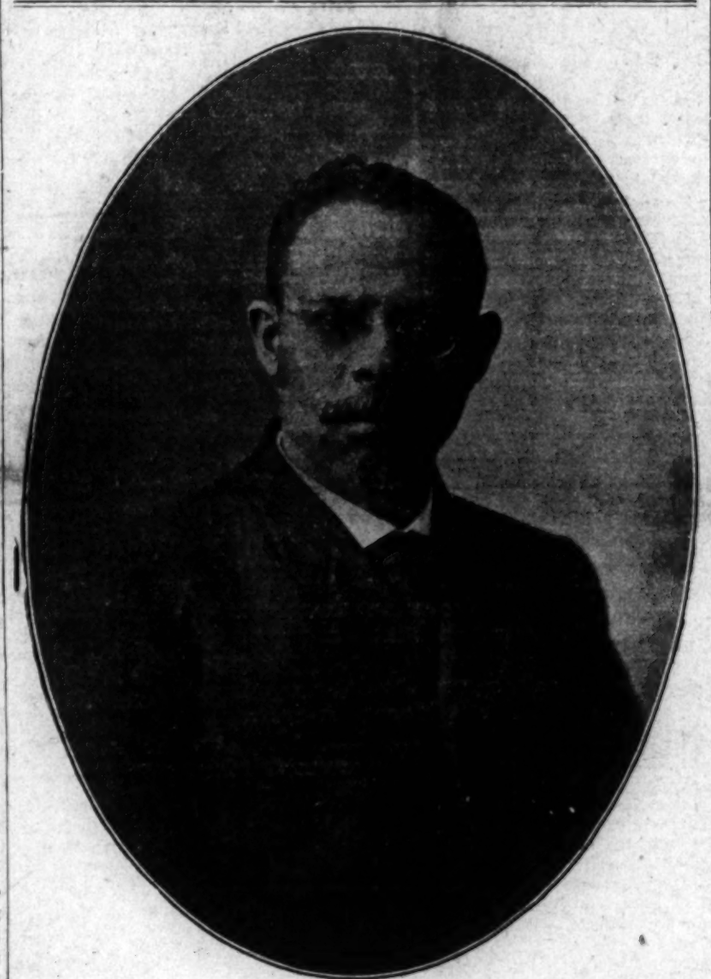
If the court decides that Mr. Cordezo has not been given an investigation and orders his reinstatement he will be tried in the regular order and dismissed. The colored school agitators have not accomplished very much.

I have wondered what the colored people in this city will do to establish confidence in each other. When a lawyer has not confidence in himself, what is to be expected from those who have no profession at all?

Attorney L. M. King declares that his organization of Elks will come out on top. Attorney King is a worker.

FAIRPLAY.

Read The Bee.



REV. L. G. GORDON.

THEY ARE RESTRAINED

Notwithstanding the order of the Court Friday, November 2, the disgruntled faction of the Shiloh Baptist Church, met in the lecture room of the church Tuesday evening. The meeting was called by the newly-elected trustees for the purpose of receiving the books, money and other church property from the old board. The leaders of the opposition declared that they didn't recognize the Court's order, and that they would not turn over the books or anything else. Attorney T. L. Jones stated to the members that they met for one purpose only, and if the property of the church was not turned over the meeting would adjourn. Trustee Jesse Foster, who had been recognized by the Court as one of the legally elected trustees, stated that he would give the disturbers ten minutes to get out of the church. Then excitement reigned supreme, and the opposition refused to vacate, but proceeded to elect officers, expel the members and elected one Wm. White pastor.

Wednesday morning Attorneys Ralston, Jones and Chase applied to the Chief Justice for a restraining order, which was granted. Following are the prayers granted:

WHEREFORE COMPLAINANTS PRAY

That the defendants may be restrained and enjoined by preliminary restraining order and final injunction from interfering with the exercises by the complainants of their respective duties of deacons and trustees and from seizing upon the property of the church, and may further be required to surrender over and cease interference with the control of said church by the complainants.

Second. That the defendants may be severally restrained and enjoined from holding themselves out to be trustees and deacons of said church and from acting in such capacities, and from excluding from the church those alleged to have been expelled.

Third. That the complainants may have such further and other relief as they are entitled to in the premises.

The returning order is made returnable Friday morning, November 23d, before Justice Clabaugh. In the evening the election of a new pastor and officers will take place.

THE NEGRO'S HOPE.

(The Bee Special.)

Alexandria, Va., Nov. 8, 1906.

Dr. W. F. Graham, the popular and eloquent Virginia Baptist divine, will address the people of Alexandria, Va., in the True Reformers' Hall Monday night, December 10th, 1906, under the auspices of the Industrial Advocate, of which the veteran journalist, Magnus L. Robinson, is editor. Dr. Graham's subject will be "The Negro's Hope." The Alexandria people purpose to give Dr. Graham the biggest audience he has ever faced in the time-honored city.

REPORT OF L. G. JORDAN, CORRESPONDING SECRETARY OF THE AFRO-AMERICAN COUNCIL.

To the President, Officers and Members of the Eighth Annual Session of the Afro-American Council in New York Assembled:

Fellow-laborers:

September a year ago, during your session in Detroit, Mich., you so amended your constitution as to create the office of corresponding secretary. It pleased the delegates there assembled to select me to that positon. You will doubtless recall that I promised you at that meeting that I would be faithful in endeavoring to reach our people throughout this country with a view to awakening them for a united effort to secure to the humblest Afro-American citizen all the rights guaranteed to them by the American Constituion.

With no one to guide or suggest the first step to be taken, and without instruction from the body that elected me, I was left to blaze my own way hrough an unexplored territory. No direct plea has ever been made to the millions of people whose battles the Council pledged itself to fight. Like the rest of my comrades engaged in reform work, my soul ached because of the intense prejudice against all the peopel of color in this land and the persistent efforts on the part of a large per cent. of the American people to place outside of the pale of American citizenship ten millions of the eighty millions of people of this country;; hence, I adopted and sought to make prominent the motto "Justice"—the hope of all who suffer, the dread of all who do wrong. We believe in doing business in a business way, and so first secured office space and bought the necessary outfit for handling the work of the Council.

THE YEAR'S WORK.

During the year we have endeavored to enlist all of the Afro-American journals and the sympathy of all pastors and the help of leaders of all benevolent societies. We have tried to get into communication with the heads of every secret organization, and to this end we have sent letter after letter to the lodge officials. We have felt that with a union of these leaders, and with bishops of the various Methodist Churches, the general officers of the Baptist denomination, and other leaders among our people, we would have our hands on at least six of the ten millions of Afro-Americans in this country. While we have not succeeded in the plan as we had hoped, letters on file at your headquarters will show (stupendous as the task may appear) that much has been accomplished in this effort to whirl into line all the larger and more important agencies among our people. By correspondence and pressing the law, we have succeeded in having the separate car signs removed from passenger coaches in the States of Ohio and Indiana. We are sorry to say that we could not get his done in the States of Delaware and Pennsylvania. And here let me remind you that much of the discrimination of this country has not been legalized by law, but exists without protest and without insisting upon an enforcement of the law. Many rights have gone from us, not by legislation, but by custom.

We have sent letters to a member of Congress from every State in the Union, calling their attention to the great wrongs being done us by disfranchisement and "Jim Crow" laws. To these letters we have received some very encouraging replies. The following may interest you:

House of Representatives, U. S. A.,
June 5, 1906.

L. G. Jordan, Secretary Afro-American Council, 726 West Walnut Street, Louisville, Ky.

Dear Sir:

Yours of June 1st, together with pamphlet, duly received. I have made but a hasty examination of the pamphlet, but found therein enough to induce me to continue hereafter, as in the past, a friend of the negro race. If you have any concrete piece of legislation which you believe would be of interest to your race, I should be pleased to hear from you again.

Very truly yours,

This will illustrate to us the need of a strong executive commitee in the Council. Had we this piece of legislation, we might have enlisted the sympathy of good men in pressing the claims to successful enactment. It is not too late yet. Through this correspondence we learned with great satisfaction that the American negro is not friendless, but his friends have been beaten into silence by aggressive politicians like Senators Tillman and Bacon and Bailey, and preachers like Rev. Thomas Dixon and strong Southern men filling Northern pulpits and editors like

Continued to page five.

PARAGRAPHIC NEWS

BY MISS BEATRIZ L. CHASE.

The people of Kansas are much pleased with the entertainments given by Re. Pope of this city.

At the first annual convention of the Federation of Christian Women of Maryland, Mrs. M. F. Handy was elected as president.

Hon. John P. Green is as active as ever before in the political work of **Ohio.**

Mrs. Jane Mitchell, of Frankfort, Ky., died recently at the age of 117 years; the cuse of her death was attributed to injuries from having been terribly burned. Her husband died a few years ago at the age of 100 years.

Rev. George W. Lee preached to a packed house at the Central Baptist Church, Philadelphia, a few Sunday evenings ago, and his text was "Occupy until I come."

Register Vernon is to speak at the memorial services of Monumental Lodge of Elks the first Sunday night in December at Trinity A. M. E. Church, Baltimore, Md.

The W. M. M. of the A. M. E. Church held its 1st annual convention at Urbana, Ohio, the 19-21 of last month, and Mrs. Baltimore read or preached two sermons. The Cleveland Gazette speaks in glowing terms of the success of the convention.

Mrs. Josie Nicholson, the wife of the Rev. G. W. Nicholson, a former teacher in the Baltimore schools, died last week at her home, Berkley, Md.

An automobile car belonging to the Union Transportation Company of Nashville, Tennessee, was destroyed by a rapidly moving electric car, and the chauffeur seriously injured.

The announcement of the death of Mrs. Frank Mallory, of Mallory Brothers Minstrels, is a shock to her many friends and the general public.

The Colored Theatrical Aid Society has, under the laws of the State of Illinois, become a chartered organization.

We added to our exchange list this week the Wisconsin Weekly Defender, Milwaukee, Wis.; the People's Defender, Jackson, Miss., and the Afro-American Star, Apalachicola, Fla.

The Home News, which was once published in Alexandria, Va., has gone out of existence.

As the result of a collision last week between a carriage owned by Secretary Hitchcock and a wagon, the Secretary's carriage was damaged to the amount of about $50.

A negro who was coal black, in Middlecott, England, is said in an hour to have turned white.

A meeting of the Colored Ministers' Union was held last Monday at 11 A. M. at the Metropolitan A. M. E. Church. The subject of temperance was discussed.

Rev, Geo. W. Lee, pastor of the Vermont Avenue Baptist Church, conducted services at the Shiloh Baptist Church last Sunday.

Andrew Marriot, seventy years of age, was found dead in bed at his home, 123 G street, S. W., last Sunday.

The celebrations in honor of the independence of the republic of Panama began at Panama last Saturday and continued until Monday.

For speaking in the streets in defiance of the police, fifteen Socialist speakers were arrested one night last week and lodged in jail at Seattle, Wash.

Wilbur P. Thirkield, president of Howard University, addressed the Men's Club in the Y. M. C. A. Building last Sunday afternoon.

Four policemen were arrested at Lexington, Ky., this week, on warrants sworn out by McCreary adherents, charging obstructing and interfering with voters.

HON. JOHN P. GREEN.

Our old friend, Hon. John P. Green, and his associates on the commitee at Cleveland, Ohio, are to be congratulated on the protest so effectually made against "Pitchfork" illman discussing the race problem in a lecture to be delivered in that city next month. With commendable courage and wisdom, this colored commitee went to those having the lecture in charge and objected to the South Carolina Senator touching upon anything calculated to disturb the amity existing between the races, the result being that the notorious race hatred agitator was bound down by contract not to touch upon the race problem. This is a great victory for the colored people—and the whites as well—of Cleveland. Any man, either white or black, who seeks to foment bad feeling between the races is the enemy to both, and should by all means, be suppressed.

Read The Bee.

BONES OF MASTODON

FOUND ON FARM NEAR SOUTH BEND, IND.

Collected by a Professor at Notre Dame University and Set Up in Science Hall at That Institution.

Notre Dame, Ind.—Prof. A. B. Reynolds, of Notre Dame university, has finished collecting the bones of a mastodon which was unearthed by a steam dredge on the farm of George Larkowski, three miles southwest of Crumstown, a suburb of South Bend, Ind. The skeleton of the prehistoric monster is to be set up in Science hall at Notre Dame university.

According to scientists 10,000 years at the lowest calculation have elapsed since the creature existed. The bones have not yet been placed together, but a fair idea of the size of the skeleton may be conceived from the fact that the ribs are over four feet in length. The thigh bone, which corresponds to the upper part of the leg of man, is two feet eight inches long, seven inches in diameter and after being subjected to thousands of years to the corroding forces of nature now weighs 35 pounds. Two back teeth weigh six and one-half pounds each and measure seven and one-half inches in length and breadth and three and one-half inches in thickness. A portion of a broken ivory tusk was found which measures over four and one-half feet in length and seven inches in diameter at one end and four inches at the other.

Mastodons, mammoth elephants and other huge beasts, say scientists, once roamed in herds in parts of Europe, Asia and North America during the period when these countries were connected by land. The mastodon was similar to the mammoth elephant, being a third taller than the largest species of modern elephant and covered with a coat of long hair. Their tusks turned upward. Remains of both have been found in the old world and in the new world. In the beginning of the past century one of these elephants was found at the mouth of the Lena and it was so well preserved that wolves and bears ate of the ancient flesh. This skeleton was set up by the Russian government in the museum at St. Petersburg.

While hunting in April Charles Custer, a boy of 16, discovered a number of great bones and teeth lying on the bank of a large ditch, where the excavator had turned them out three years before. The finding of the mysterious bones aroused the curiosity of the neighborhood and many people visited the spot and carried away relics. Rev. Aledancer Beecher, of Terre Coupe, Ind., came across some of the bones and was instrumental in starting the collection of them for the Notre Dame museum.

Many of those who had taken bones willingly gave them up, while others insisted on securing a price for them. Mr. Larkowski consented to allow a number of men to carry on the work of excavating and many more bones were uncovered. Bones which were not found will be made from plaster paris, as in nearly all cases a similar bone has been discovered. The bones of the skull, tusks and hips were broken by the dredge, but nearly all the vertebrae, ribs and leg bones were recovered in good conditioin.

The skeleton lay in quicksand at least a fourth of a mile from the nearest border of the marsh. Several thousand crops of marsh grass with scattered willows had grown and decayed over the monster, covering him to a depth of nearly eight feet. While digging the big ditch across the marsh the dredge was mired at this spot and it took four days to extricate it. It is probable that the prehistoric monster was mired in the same way and had been there long before the foundations for the pyramids were laid.

The teeth are best preserved. The enamel on them is three-sixteenths of an inch in thickness. They were probably white in the beast, but they have become discolored and are now a shiny black. One of the teeth shows a cavity, evidently caused by decay, while the animal was alive, where the tooth was in contact with the next tooth. The cavity is very similar to the cavities in the same position in decayed human teeth.

WAITED FOR FORTY YEARS.

Participants in Love's Young Dream Finally United.

Boston.—"Forty years ago John Perkins said good-by to me and came to America to make his fortune," said Miss Louise Goldthorpe, of England, at the immigration station. "That was a long time ago, and I am afraid John forgot me for awhile. He married and had five children, but now he is a widower, and he has asked me to marry him. I'm a little old looking for a bride, but I feel as young and as happy as a girl of 20."

She arrived on the Saxonia on her way to Deer Lodge, Mont., to marry Perkins, who is a wealthy rancher there. He has started east to meet her. Miss Goldthorpe is a sweet-faced woman of 60 years. The civil war was just over when Perkins bade her goodby and took ship for America. He was three weeks on a journey that she accomplished in eight days. He had a hard row to hoe, but he finally amassed a comfortable fortune, and his bride-elect declares she will live with his sons and daughters, most of whom are grown up, as if they were her own.

Carnegie Hero Medal.

Although awards of money have been made from the Carnegie hero fund, there had been no distribution of medals until recently, when the commission announced the names of recipients. The medals are all made from the same design, which has been almost two years in making. There are three classes of the medals—gold, silver, and bronze—and all are made from the solid metal. Each medal is three inches in diameter and three-sixteenths of an inch in thickness. On one side is a likeness of Andrew Carnegie and the date of the organization of the fund. On the reverse side is the motto, "Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends," which was selected by Mr. Carnegie.

RED MEN ON THE MOVE

BOUND FOR MEXICO WHERE THEY WILL HAVE MORE FREEDOM.

Anticipation of Statehood for Indian Territory and Oklahoma Causes Uneasiness—Band Headed by Carlisle Graduate.

Fort Worth, Tex.—Blanket Indians are on the move. During the past week a party of them passed through this city, headed by "Carlisle Bill," who seemed to be the spokesman for the Indians. He derived his nickname because of the fact that he is a graduate of the Carlisle school. He is a full-blood Cherokee and wears the native costume.

In anticipation of both Indian Territory and Oklahoma becoming states these Indians are uneasy and are seeking another country. They are going to Mexico where they say they can continue to live their own lives in their own way without being bothered by the white man under the latter's civilizing influence. The Indians are colonizing in Chihuahua.

The Indians were togged out in regular redman fashion. They wore plaited, long hair down their backs, while their headgear consisted of tattered hats stuck full of feathers and gaily decorated with beads. Moccasins were worn and their bodies were covered with deep red blankets of their own make. "Carlisle Bill" spoke good English. He had with him three squaws and one pappoose.

"Practically, all the Indians who have not been Americanized are going to Mexico to live," said Carlisle Bill. "We do not care to adopt American customs and Mexico is the only country we can live in in freedom. I represent about 500 families of my tribe and expect to buy from the Mexican government from 100,000 to 200,000 acres of land in the mountains of Chihuahua, where we will live in the future.

"Hunting and fishing are good there and we will have the freedom we desire. The Indians are the richest people per capita in the United States, and we are amply able to buy our own lands. The Mexican government has guaranteed to permit us to live as we please on the land we purchase. As soon as we have secured the land I will return to the territory and will bring all my people back with me."

The real "blanket" Indians are greatly dissatisfied with the fact that all of the Indian Territory has been opened to white settlement. They know it means that they must accept the ways of the white people or be exterminated. Mexico is offering inducements for them to go there. Under the new law the Indians have no tribal government and can sell their land and can go where they please, provided they behave themselves.

CARE OF LEPERS COSTLY.

Five Victims Cost State of Massachusetts $50,000 in First Year.

New Bedford, Mass.—Five lepers cared for by the state of Massachusetts at the isolated colony on Penikese island, in Buzzard's bay, have cost the Bay state $49,043 for the first 14 months of the experiment, according to statements made public recently. Most of this sum, however, was devoted to necessary initial expense, which included the purchase of the island, the building of four cottages for the patients and other equipment.

In 1905 the legislature appropriated $50,000 for the establishment of a leper colony and this sum was conveyed to the board of charity, which has charge of the work. Hitherto the victims of the disease had cost the state $11,000 annually.

Wireless from Honduras.

Washington.—A remarkable achievement in wireless telegraphy is reported to the navy department from the Pensacola station. That plant has been able to keep in constant communication with the United Fruit company's steamer Preston from the time that vessel left New York until it arrived at Honduras. A curious fact is that the Pensacola station has not been able to repeat this performance with any other steamer than the Preston, notwithstanding the fact that the plants are alike on all the United liners.

STREAM OF LIVING WATER.

Park to Be Built Near "Fountain of Youth" in York State Hillside.

Kingston, N. Y.—William R. Hinsdale, of Orange, N. J., who discovered the location of the "Old Spanish Tunnel" in the Shawangumk mountains, is to lay out a park there.

Tradition said that from the tunnel ran a stream of living water, and Prof. Mather, state geologist of Ohio, who investigated, accepted the theory that the work was done by Spaniards who formed a part of the Ponce de Leon expedition. After failing to find the Fountain of Youth in Florida and following their leader's dying injunction to continue the search, they are thought to have made the journey northward.

When they came to a stream larger than a man's arm rushing out of solid rock, with no visible source of supply, they halted and began to tunnel to locate the pool whence it came. This was in the sixteenth century. The tunnel was known till recently only by Indian legend.

Hinsdale, finding a stream that never varied in its flow or temperature, employed a force of men and uncovered an accumulation of debris. Then he located the mouth of the tunnel itself. It is perfectly formed, and the stream gushes from a fissure at the extreme end.

The tunnel is 500 feet long, six feet high, four feet wide and straight as an arrow, with only a rise of seven feet in its entire length.

Hinsdale purchased the entire tract of land, put in a narrow-gauge railroad, built an electric plant and lighted the tunnel with incandescent lamps.

A company is being organized to bottle the water, which, on account of its purity and historical associations, is expected to meet with ready sale.

TO TRY MILKING MACHINES.

Planning for Experiments at State Farm in Nebraska.

Lincoln, Neb.—The University of Nebraska is now planning to install a number of milking machines at the state experiment station in order to test their efficacy and to obtain reliable data. At the state farm a system of records has been kept which dates back for ten years, and it will be interesting to compare the results obtained from the machines with those of previous years.

Experts declare that if the machine proves practical it will be of immense benefit to the dairy business. More economic production will thereby be made possible and the quality of the milk, too, will be improved. Because of the expense of providing power and equipment the machine will doubtless be more popular with the large dairies than with the smaller ones.

The machines at the state farm will be run by electricity, the power being taken from the trolley wires of the Lincoln Traction company.

It is very hard to get reliable labor for milking and caring for cattle. With these machines one capable man can do the work done by ten or more now.

LIVES IN ANCIENT HOUSE.

Bedroom Where Rufus the Red Lay Sick Occupied.

London.—Where is the oldest inhabited room in the world? This question is asked by the noted writer, Raymond Blathwayt, who thinks that there may be chambers still used, and more ancient, than in the Deanery of Gloucester, where he has been staying.

This house is approaching its millenary, having been built by William the Conqueror, and its walls are saturated with historical traditions.

"In my bedroom," says Mr. Blathwayt, "William Rufus lay in sickness, and it was in that room that he pressed the crozier of Canterbury into the unwilling hands of Archbishop Anselin; Archbishop Laud panelled the lovely drawing-room; in the splendid study, with its dim, gray Norman arches, have been held some of the great parliaments of England, and when the moonbeams stretch themselves across the ancient stairways and passages, there can be seen flitting restlessly to and fro the wraith of Anne Boleyn, who, with Bluff Harry, spent some of the early days of her too brief honeymoon here."

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I. O. I. N. I C. of A. F., No. 127, meets at its office, 608 Bolton street, east, the first and third Monday nights in each month. Rev. S. T. Shephard, worthy president. T. P. Haywood, W. C. S. Ocie Weathers, W. P. P.

Golden Star Department of the I. O. N. I. C. of A. F., No. 248, meets at St. James, La., the first and third Saturdays in each month. J. W. Walker, W. P. P. Alex. Anoisan W. C. S.

Eastern Star Department, No. 243, of the I. O. N. I. C. of A. F., meets at Darrow, La., the second and fourth Saturdays in each month. Leon Baptise, W. P. P. M. Baptise, W. C. S Dempsey Wilson, W. R. S.

Lippman Department of the I. O. N. I. C. of A. F., No. 152, meets at Kings Ferry, Fla., the fourth Friday in each month. Jack Lippman, W. P. P. Loula Underwood, W. C. S.

Western Star Department, No. 231, meets at Ennis, Tex., first and third Saturdays in each month. Spencer Gary, W. P. P. C. C. Carlies, W. R. S. A. Cattle, W. C. S.

Eagle's Wing Department, No. 27, meets at Ashville, Fla., the second and fourth Sundays in each month G. B. Brown, W. P. L. D. Dixon W. C. S.

Elizabeth Department, I. O. N. of A. F., No. 53, meets at Chauncey, Ga., on the first Saturday in each month. Rev. E. Adams, W. P. P.; Peter Stanley, W. C. S.

Department No. 136 meets at Baton Rouge, La., first and third Wednesday nights in each month. Jos. Newton, W. P. P. M B. Stewart, W. C S.

Fraternal Sunrise Department, No. 17, meets at Fort Worth, Tex., the first and third Wednesdays in each month. R. R. Sloan, W. P. P.; Henry Henderson, W. P. P.; M. Mathew W. F. V. P.; I. B. Balenger, W. C S.

Sunrise Department, No. 31, meets at Dallas, Tex., second and fourth Thursday nights in each month. A. R. Brown, W. P. P. S. A. N. Hamilton, W. P. Rebecca Carpenter, W. R. S. Savannah Slaughter, W. C. S.

Department No. 13 meets at Lake City, Fla., first and second Monday nights in each month. Joe Dorsey W. P. P. W. M. Pasco, W. F. V P. Giles Duncan, W. C. C. B Bartley, W. C. S.

NOTICE.

To all Departments of the I. O. N. I. C. of A. Fraternal, the semi-annual pass word is ready for all Departments. Send for it at once. See Ritual, page 13.

I. L. Walton

Evergreen Department, No. 240, meet at Red Fish, La., the 1st and 3rd Friday in each month. A. T. Finley, W. P. P.; Chas. Dupar, F. V. P.; A. T. Finley, W. C. S.

Harmony Department, No. 71 meet

INVENTION OF A BOY

IT MAY REVOLUTIONIZE THE PRESENT TYPEWRITER.

Virginia Youth Has Accomplished That Wich Has Puzzled Mechanical Experts for Many Years.

Norfolk, Va.—The problem of an automatic carriage for the typewriter, one over which experts have been laboring and experimenting for years without success, has probably been solved by Robert Eugene Turner, a Norfolk boy, who is yet to reach his majority. That the invention, if practicable, is destined to revolutionize the modern typewriter, is the opinion of experts, men who have studied the problem for years.

Years ago it was recognized that the invention of an automatic carriage return for the typewriter would add from 25 to 30 per cent. to the speed of the operators—an item that tells in the business world. The manufacturers of the leading machines put experts on the problem. No stone was left unturned to solve the problem of the transference, redirection and control of power. It is said that one company offered a handsome prize to the man in their employ who would discover the principle, to be worked out later.

Mr. Turner, who is a member of the architectural firm of Hebard & Turner, and who is a lover of mathematical problems and technical questions worthy of solution, had his attention drawn to the matter. At that time he was in his teens. He began to think out the problem, conveying his ideas to drawings. For three years he studied it at spare times, day and night.

The young inventor grasped the difficulties clearly. He finally solved it, that of regulataing the power at all times, controlling and reversing it at will. Briefly stated, the regulation and control of the power is by means of the space bar. It is unoperative automatically until the carriage has gone a certain length, but by means of a key it can be manipulated at the will of the operator.

Like all valuable inventions, its simplicity is the thing that attracts attention. It can be added to machines at a nominal cost; it will not affect the durability of the machine, will not add to the cost of repairs, and is not easy to get out of order. Its speed is sufficient for all practical purposes.

The following statement in reference to the invention was made by Mr. Turner recently:

"It increases the mechanical control of the carriage, making it unnecessary for the operator to remove his hands from the keyboard during writing, a feature especially valuable to touch operators.

"The mechanism causes the carriage to return to the initial writing point automatically when the end of a written line is reached, and also to return automatically from any point in the line by pressing a special key. Means for cushioning the impact of the carriage to prevent a destructive jar to the machine is amply provided for, as well as an improvement in the runways and rollers bearing the carriage to reduce the friction to a minimum.

"The momentum attained by the carriage in its return stroke is utilized to effect the line spacing, which can also be done from the keyboard. An ingenious but simple device is introduced, so that the setting of either the automatic or manual line spacer will adjust the other to conform in the uniform spacing of lines."

An interesting feature in reference to the invention is the youthfulness of the inventor. When the application for the patent was filed nearly two years ago, or in February, of 1905, Mr. Turner was only a little over 18 years of age. As he began the study of the problem several years before this, his youthfulness can be appreciated. It was a mere boy who had undertaken to solve a serious scientific mathematical problem.

Robert Eugene Turner was born in Norfolk November 26, 1886. He is the son of R. E. Turner, general superintendent of the Virginian-Pilot. After leaving the Norfolk high school he devoted his time to the study of mechincal engineering and architecture.

Mr. Turner was nearly two years in securing a patent on his invention, but it was finally obtained through Walter B. Burrow, patent attorney at Norfolk. Mr. Turner's friends are confident that he has a small fortune, to say the least, in his patent.

School Gardens of Austria.

It is stated that nearly 8,000 school gardens exist in Austria, not including the sister kingdom of Hungary. They are connected with both private and public schools, and are used for purposes of practical instruction in horticulture and tree growing, and often contain botanical museums and bee-hives.

Jerusalem Summer Resort.

Jerusalem now has a summer resort at Ramalah, which is situated several hundred feet higher, and commands a view of the Mediterranean. A new hotel has been built there for Europeans by an Arab. Most of the work of construction was done by women, whose wages are 11 cents a day.

TOURING EUROPE ON STILTS.

Chicago Man Arrested in Paris for Drawing Too Big Crowds.

Paris.—An enterprising Chicagoan is living the excited life.

Albert Nye Roughton claims to have walked on stilts 36,000 miles in Europe, Asia and Africa attired in an expensive Mexican costume, immense caballero hat of black velvet with hanging tassels, stagy velvet suit with buttons like saucers and stilts covered by immeasurably long trousers.

Thus accoutered he arrived at the fortifications which surround Paris, accompanied by crowds of agitated people, some of whom apparently took him for a supernatural being, while others regarded him as a lunatic. Many had followed him miles from the country villages. The guard at the fortifications arrested him on the pretext of disturbing the public peace.

Police Prefect Lepine was consulted and advised communication with American Consul General Mason, who washed his hands of the affair. Roughton then, on the advice of an American lawyer, applied for a permit to circulate as an advertisement freak and a tailor was found willing to give him hand bills to distribute as a measure of protection from the police.

Despite the permit the police continue to arrest him as soon as he appears in public, alleging that disorderly crowds follow him, hooting and flinging stones.

Roughton takes it philosophically. He has had the same fate in other cities, notably Barcelona, in Spain, and Johannesberg, in South Africa.

He says he lives by the attention he excites, sees the world, forms a pretty good opinion of the different races and countries, and if occasionally he is annoyed by the idiocy of the authorities he has some good times.

DISCOVERERS OF IRON RANGE.

Others Beside Edgar Brown Are Entitled to Credit.

Ironwood, Mich.—The reports from Sault Ste. Marie announcing the death there of Edgar Brown and crediting him with the "discovery" of the Vermilion and Mesaba Iron ranges, in Minnesota, notwithstanding which he died penniless, are decidedly erroneous in so far as they relate to his alleged part in the opening of those wonderful ore-bearing districts.

Brown was conducting a boarding house at Two Harbors at the time the Duluth and Iron Range road was built from the place to the Vermilion fields in consequence of the discovery of ore there, and later he had a contract for mining ore at what is now the Duluth mine, near Biwabik, on the Mesaba. The Merritt brothers and David T. Adams, George C. Stone, Martin Pattison, George Stuntz and R. B. Whiteside were pioneers on the Minnesota ranges, and it was not until after their discoveries had led to the institution of development work that Brown put in an appearance.

The part played by Brown was small at best. No property was controlled by him that but for the "machinations" of John D. Rockefeller would have been turned over to "J. J. Hill and associates" for $7,000,000, as the Sault Ste. Marie reports would have it.

Neither Rockefeller nor Hill became interested in mining properties on the Minnesota ranges until some years after the discovery of ore.

WOOED IN AUTOMOBILE.

Norwegian Naval Officer Wins Girl in This Country.

Bridgeport, Conn.—Johannes Schiott, who gave up a commission as first lieutenant in the Norwegian navy to accept a place as mechanic at the Blue Ribbon garage in this city, in order to be near the girl of his choice, Miss May Esther Bedford, married her. The bride is the second daughter of Edward T. Bedford, a vice president of the Standard Oil company, and is an enthusiastic automobilist.

The wedding was the culmination of a meeting two years ago and a romantic courtship, carried on by means of the big touring automobile which Miss Bedford drove and in which Mr. and Mrs. Schiott started on their honeymoon.

Performed at the Bedford summer home in Greens Farms, the ceremony was very simple. The bride was attended by her two sisters, Miss Emily H. Bedford and Miss Grace M. Bedford. The Rev. C. B. Strayer, of the Greens Farms Congregational church, officiated.

There was no best man, the one selected for that office, Lieut. A. S. Dehli, of the Norwegian navy, having been unable to come to this country.

Mr. Schiott, whose energy and skill won him a promotion as secretary of the Blue Ribbon company less than five months after he went to work, will live with his bride at No. 127 Park place, in a handsome home given them by Mr. Bedford.

Superstition Rife.

"Magianism, rosicrucianism, gnosticism, occultism, together with Mosaic and Hermetic mysteries, are flourishing in this country and Europe. Packets, locks of hair, wands, vagaries, fakes and morbid mental states due to these are on all sides. How can mental physicians keep up with the new brain diseases? Superstition is now intensely alive, and all kinds of mind distortion, born of prehistoric and barbaric ages, when men did not know a single law of nature, are rife, even in the shadows of universities and colleges."—Prof. Larkin, of Mount Lome Observatory.

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COLUMBUS, *5.[illegible] m.
WHEELING *10 [illegible] .m. *5.30 p.m.
WINCHESTER, †[illegible] m †4.05 †5.00 p.m.
ANNAPOLIS, week [illegible] 8.72 0, a. m., 12.05 noon, 4.45, [illegible] op.m., Sundays 8.30 a.m [illegible] nd5.30 p.m
MURRAY and ELKTON [illegible] .m Th ghparlor Car.
FREDERICK, †8.36, §9.[illegible] 10.0[illegible], †11.00 a. m §1.15 *4.05 †5.35 p.m.
HAGER TOWN, †10.05 [illegible] and †5.0[illegible]
BOYD and way points, [illegible] §9.15 a. m. §1.15 †5.00, †5.35, §10.1[illegible] †11.30 [illegible] n.
GAITHERSBURG and [illegible] oints. §8.3[illegible] §9.15 a. m., †12.50, §1.15, [illegible]
WASHINGTON JUNCTION [illegible] aypoint §8.35, §6.50, §7.35 §10.15, †11.30 p. [illegible] §8.35, §2.15, a. m., §1.15, †5.00., †5.3[illegible] m.

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Twenty-third Street is the most popular terminal of the great metropolis because of its convenience to the hotel, theatre and shopping district. In the recent remodeling of the terminal building a glass roofed canopy was constructed fifty feet wide, under which the cross-town cars of the 14th, 23rd, 28th and 29th Street lines pass, so that passengers are protected from the weather leaving the ferry house, and also avoid the annoyance of street traffic.

All baggage destined to New York City will be delivered to 23rd Street unless distinctly marked "Liberty Street," or otherwise.

A complete electric cab service has also been established for the transportation of passengers and baggage at very reasonable rates.

The importance of 23rd Street is most graphically brought to attention in the August number of the Book of the Royal Blue published by the passenger department of the Baltimore & Ohio, under the title "Into the Heart of Gotham." The interest centers within a mile radius of 23rd street, Fifth avenue and Broadway. Full page photographs of unusual detail present a most vivid picture of this most interesting locality. Send 5 cents for copy to D. B. Martin, Manager Passenger Traffic, B. & O. R. R., Baltimore, Md.

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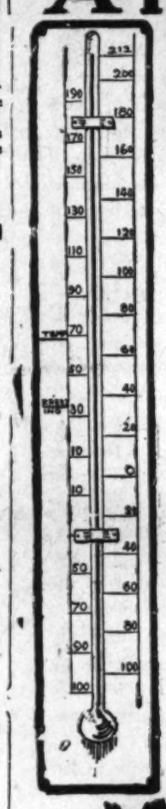

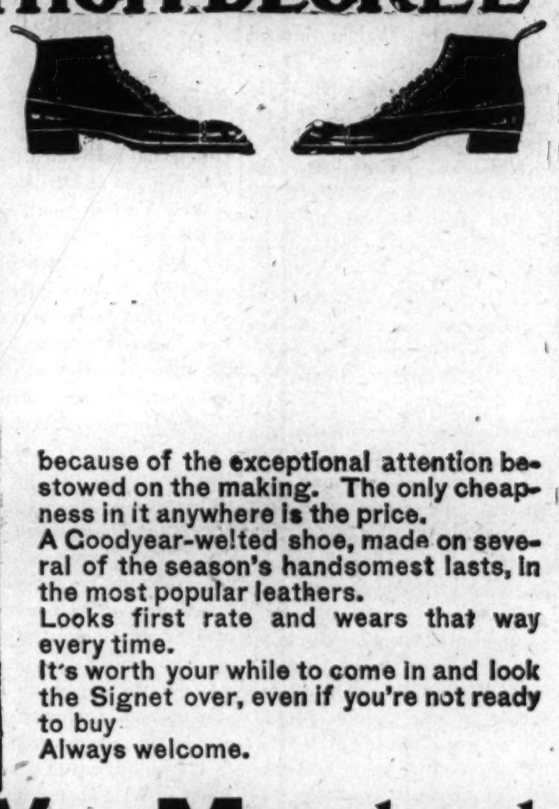

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THE BEE

PUBLISHED AT

1109 Eye St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

W. CALVIN CHASE, EDITOR.

Entered at the Post Office at Washington, D. C., as second-class mail matter.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy per year	$2.00
Six months	1.00
Three Months	.60
Subscribe monthly	.20

THE DISBANDMENT OF NEGRO TROOPS.

With the announcement of the election of Charles E. Hughes in New York, and the return to Congress of an unbroken New England Republican delegation, comes also the news of the shameful disbandment by the President of the United States of every enlisted man and officer in companies B, C and D of the 25th colored infantry.

As a shrewd, far-sighted politician, the President has few equals, and no superiors. If there is anything the colored race loves and has had reason to be proud of, it is its soldiers and their record; and the result in New York and throughout New England would hardly have remained unaffected, had this order of the President of the United States been promulgated before the election instead of after it. We received a hint of the President's intentions in this matter more than one month ago; but it was so out of harmony with reason and common sense, that we paid but little attention to it. The written order, though, dated the day before the election and given to the press the day after the election, has undoubtedly been lying on the President's desk ever since, for promulgation at the proper time; but the president and his advisers feared its political effect. In the city and state of New York, the negro Democrats (and there are a goodly number of them) had bolted Hearst and supported Hughes. Practically all the negro Republicans voted for Hughes. In the New England States, in many of the districts where the result was close, the negro vote was sufficiently large to have materially changed the result. That the negroes are not possessed with sufficient race pride to have resented this shameful and unheard of action on the part of the Chief Executive (which can be regarded as nothing else than a slap at the entire race) to emphasize this resentment at the polls, there is but little doubt! Negroes are not fools, at least not all of them, and this after-election order is well understood by them. Nor does the President's accompanying order demanding an explanation from Col. Wm. Pitcher wherein the said Col. Pitcher is reported to have said that he 'does not like negro troops—the farther away from him they are kept, the better it pleases him—and that the United States should not try to make soldiers out of colored men," mean anything at all, and will fool no sensible negro. It is intended merely as a buffer to his outrageous disbanding order.

In civil life, if a man be an eye-witness to a crime; but swears he knows nothing about it, that settles it; and by no means are his neighbors punished because they are suspected of knowing something of it and won't tell.

This summary action of the President will hardly commend him to the sober judgment and approval of his just and conscientious countrymen, or justify him according to the rules of military ethics. There was, undoubtedly, in this large number of enlisted men and officers, some who knew who the real perpetrators of the crime were, and others who did not know them; and to dismiss these men in disgrace, and forever disbar them from re-enlistment in the Army and Navy, or employment in any civil capacity under the United States government, simply because they would not deliver up one of their comrades to be burnt alive by scoundrels, is shameful in the extreme. If this is military discipline, then we say, to h—l with military discipline. The colored soldiers did right to have nothing to do with it. We commend them for it. Had they known and told who the guilty ones are, and they had been delivered up to the Brownsville civil authorities, there would have been a lynchnig bee the next night, and the United States would have been the last to afford them military protection. As it is, they will not be disarmed, de-uniformed and then turned over to the Brownsville authorities for punishment. We pity them!

I am a Republican, and believe in the principles professed by the Republican party, but it is becoming more and more apparent to me day by day, from one official utterance and then another, and from discriminations of omission and commission, that President Roosevelt and his advisers are prejudiced against the negro and have no real love for him. They will go far out of their way to placate aroused Japanese sentiment or to commend themselves to the hearty approval of Southern rebel opinion; but cannot afford the least protection to a portion of its own citizens. Colored men who will blindly vote the Republican ticket, from year to year, in the face of all these discriminations and oppressions on the part of those who are supposed to be his friends, are nothing more or less than fools. Let us learn to vote only for those who will give us the best opportunity in life, whether they be Republicans, Democrats or what not.

OUR PEOPLE FAKED.

When we say our people we mean the citizens of Washington who have been imposed upon almost since reconstruction days. This city has been the dumping ground of broken-down politicians and all other classes of interlopers. The citizens are to blame to a great extent because they have invariably pushed aside their own and placed in control persons who have had no interest other than graft. You may take every enterprise that has been started in this city, and the records will show that only two institutions have been successful, and they are the independent Order of St. Luke and the Grand United Order of True Reformers. These two benfiecial organizations have been and are now being conducted upon successful business basis. There are several insurance and beneficial associations established, and to a great extent they are successful.

The banks that have been established by colored men have all failed and the people have suffered financially. If you will compare the banks that have been established it will be seen that they have been officered by men of education. Compare them with the two most successful beneficial associations, and it will be seen that the officers in them don't lay claim to so much education as they do to business ability.

There is something lacking in the colored man who claims to have superior collegiate education. He does not possess business tact. He knows just enough to defraud the people and escape criminal prosecution. The citizens of Washington have manifested great liberality. It seems that they love to be cheated and robbed. And the more they are robbed by interlopers the more they stick to fake enterprises. There have been more fake newspapers established in this city than any other city in the United States. It is a paradise for fake enterprises and bunco players. If you attempt to warn the people against them it tends to increase their appreciation and esteem for them. Within the last six months there have been several fake publications resusctated, and the managers have found the people easy marks. The business houses don't take any stock in them.

Alleged stock companies are very great fads. Some time ago a few individuals published to the world that they intended to organize a stock company. Public meetings were held and the people became aroused. Several hundred shares of stock, at five dollars per share, were subscribed. Many of the shareholders, several of whom were females, were compelled to call to see the manager or secretary in a barroom. The Bee has not heard of any dividends being declared, nor has any publication been made of the business that his alleged stock company has done to justify the people to purchase more shares. Let the people get rid of these bogus enterprises and support legitimate institutions.

CRANDALL MACKEY.

Have we a criminal class in this city, such as Crandall Mackeyy would have a Virginia jury to believe? Are there not white men equally as notorious as the colored man?

Was Ex-Commissioner Wright removed because he denounced the criminal class of colored people?

Mr. Wright declared before Congress that the ninety thousand colored people in this city and the Italians were worse than safe-crackers, and that the police force should be increased, or words to that effect. Mr. Wright uttered a malicious libel against the entire colored and Italian population, to which the editor of this paper called the attention of the late President McKinley. President McKinley thought then as we think now, that he removal of Mr. Wright from the commissionership was justifiable.

The well-thinking people in this city, irrespective of color, do not believe that the accused Wright is guilty of assault. The white woman did not identify Wright when she went to the District Jail. It is very strange that he was identified ofter the colored man was carried to Virginia. Crandall Mavkey may be of the opinion that he is making a reputation, but let him remember that a day of retribution will soon come. Mackey's attack upon the colored people in this city is false. The biggest crimes and the most notorious are committed by the white people. Colored people don't begin to commit the crimes that the white people commit. Elsewhere in The Bee its readers will see the libellous utterances of the gentleman from Virginia.

THE PULPIT AND ITS MISSION

There is a great deal for the pulpit to do if it will. There is a great deal for it to accomplish if selfishness is set aside. Whenever you see people demanding a reform in the pulpit you can put it down that they are more corrupt than it is.

Reformers are hypocrites and demagogues. Point out to us a reformer and we shall direct you to black spots upon his body. Of course there may be a few exceptions. Every rule has an exception.

The pulpit and its mission, therefore, is two-fold. A minister is placed in a peculiar positon. Any person who has an evil mind and hypocritical propensities can injure the reputation of the purest man in the world. A minister must not only be above suspicion, but his accusers should be spotless as well. We have known ministers to be placed in such a position till it would be impossible for him to explain. The hypocrite is more inclined to believe evil rumors against his pastor than the pure in heart. A virtuous person is less suspicious than the libertine and the backslider. A woman of suspicious characteristics is more apt to believe the evils that others express than she is to believe the good. Some people would rather not hear the good that is said of you.

The poet Byron was a man who saw corruption in everybody, while he himself could not stand the calcium light.

McGIRT'S MAGAZINE.

The November number of McGirt's Magazine is the finest that has ever been published since its existence. The magazine enters into its fifth year this month and the older it gets, the more it improves. This issue contains an excellent article on the National Baptist Publishing House and two excellent portraits of Rev. R. H. Boyd, D.D., LL.D., and Rev. Henry Aller Boyd, and excellent cuts of the administration building, press room and bindery building and mailing department, book and store room. The history of this great publishing house is published in this number of the magazine. There is also an excellent article by Winthrop D. Sheldon, D.D., of Girard College, entitled "Shall Lynching be Suppressed, and How?" The make-up and typographical appearance of of the magazine for November cannot be excelled. This number should be in the hands of every colored American. This history of the great negro publishing house and the many fine cuts showing what the greatest publishing house among the colored people is doing. Not only does it show the progress of the race, but McGirt's shows what the colored publisher is doing and how he can do it without the assistance of the white man. The Bee extends its congratulations to its able contemporary.

THE DEFEAT OF MR. HEARST.

The defeat of Hon. Wm. Randolph Hearst may be a victory for the Republican party, but it is a vindication of the principles that Mr. Hearst has advocated. He made a good run and the Republican machnie of New York has nothing to boast of in the least. In this election a few sap-head colored Republicans voted against their own interests, but the colored men in the state and city of New York belonging to Tammany voted for Mr. Hearst. If there ever was a time for the colored man North to vote any other ticket but the Republican ticket, it is now. If there ever was a time that the colored man should declare his independence it is now. Mr. Hearst is a true American. Mr. Root said that he was responsible for the assassination of the late President McKinley. When a man or an administration must dig into the tombs of the dead to win an election, we can justly say that the accusers of Mr. Hearst are the demagogues and not the accused.

The country would be safe in the hands of Mr. Hearst because he is a true blue. Long live Hearst!

DR. ROBINSON WILL WIN.

A special to The Bee from Chicago, Ill., relative to the case of Dr. E. R. Robinson that was argued in the Circuit Court of that state is about to be decided in his favor. Dr. Robinson is one of the progressive men in this country and his invention is said to be unsurpassed. The Bee as well as the many friends of Dr. Robinson are pleased to know that the Court of Illinois gives his case such favorable consideration.

THE BEE WOULD LIKE TO KNOW

What the agitators have accomplished.

If the Courts reinstate Mr. Cordoza how long he will remain.

How some people feel who have recommended the dismissal of those whom they could have helped.

If a colored representative will ever be appointed to office who has some nerve.

How the present negro leadership compares with the old.

Why the Recorder of Deeds' office was placed under Civil Service and the Register of Wills' office be permitted to remain in statu quo.

If a representative colored man ever will be appointed to a representative place under the District government.

If the Republican party will ever fight for human freedom again.

THE BEE WOULD LIKE TO SEE

More independence among the colored voters.

The colored vote a political factor.

The man who can find the door of hope.

Some efforts made to collect the $25,000 for the Young Men's Christian Association.

Rev. J. Anderson Taylor re-elected pastor of Shiloh.

The Hamilton Oil and Gas Co. Branch Office, 1011 New York avenue. Shares $5 to $6.25 each.

Colored Troops Are Out

FAILED TO ACT TILL AFTER THE ELECTION—BRAVE MEN SHOULD BE GIVEN A RECEPTION.

Unprecedented in the history of the army of the United States is the action of the President, just announced, in dismissing in disgrace from the army, an entire battalion of colored troops, because of their failure to disclose the identity of some of their number who had been guilty of violence and murder.

Acting upon a report made to him by Brig. Gen. E. A. Garlington, inspector general of the army, every man of Companies B, C and D, of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, will be discharged from the army and forever debarred from re-enlisting in the army or the navy, as well as from employment by the government in any civil capacity.

The action is one of the most drastic ever taken by the President, and is sure to cause a sensation throughout the service. The refusal of members of the battalion to give to Gen. Garlington, or to their immediate superiors, the names of the men implicated in the shooting of citizens at Brownsville, Tex., near Fort Brown, where the troops were stationed, on August 13, led the inspector general to recommend the discharge of all of the men, and the President concurred.

Negro Troops as Rioters.

On August 13 some of the enlisted men of the battalion which is to be so summarily punished, engaged in a disturbance in Brownsville, for no particular reason, as far as the investigation shows, which resulted in the killing of one citizen and the chief of police of the town was so badly wounded that he lost an arm. The case dragged along and finally Gen. Garlington went to Texas to make a personal investigation.

The men were given a full opportunity to tell "all that it is reasonable to believe they know concerning the shooting." It was impossible to fix the guilt. Gen. Garlington says in his report that the men appear to stand together to resist the detection of the guilty, and that for this reason they should stand together when the penalty falls.

As an evidence, however, of his intention to be fair to the colored troops, the President has accompanied this action by an order which may amount to the court-martial of a white army officer of high grade, Col. William L. Pitcher, who was charged with having cast slurs upon the colored troops.

The story of both actions is told in the following official correspondence made public yesterday by the Military Secretary:

Order of the President.

"The report of an investigation made by Brig. Gen. E. A. Garlington, inspector general of the army, relative to the riotous disturbance that occurred at Brownsville, Tex., on the night of August 13, 1906, and that resulted in the death of one and the wounding of another citizen of that city, has been considered and acted upon by the President. Following are his instructions with regard to the matter.

"'The White House, Washington,

"'November 5, 1906.

"'The Secretary of War:

"'I have read thru Gen. Garlington's report, dated October 22, submitted to me by you. I direct that the recommendations of Gen. Garlington be complied with, and that at the same time the concluding portion of his report be published with my sanction, as giving reasons for the action.

"'Theodore Roosevelt.'

"Following is the concluding portion of Gen. Carlington's report, which embodies the recommendation that, by direction of the President, will be carried into effect immediately by the War Department:

Discharged Without Honor.

"'I recommend that orders be issued as soon as practicable, discharging without honor, every man in Companies B, C and D, of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, serving at Fort Brown, Tex., on the night of August 13, 1906, and forever debarring them from re-enlisting in the army or navy of the United States, as well as from employment in any civil capacity under the government. In making this recommendation, I recognize the fact that a number of men who have no direct knowledge as to the identity of the men of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, who actually fired the shots on the night of the 13th of August, 1906, will incur this extreme penalty.

"'It has been established by careful investigation beyond reasonable doubt that the firing into the houses of the citizens of Brownsville, while the inhabitants thereof were pursuing their peaceful vocations or sleeping, and by which one citizen was killed and the chief of police so seriously wounded that he lost an arm, was done by enlisted men of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, belonging to the battalion stationed at Fort Brown.

Men Protected the Guilty.

"After due opportunity and notice, the enlisted men of the Twenty-fifth Infantry have failed to tell all that it is reasonable to believe they know concerning the shooting. If they had done so—if they had been willing to relate all the circumstances and instances preliminary to the trouble—it is extremely probable that a clew sufficiently definite to lead to results would have been disclosed. They appear to stand together in a determination to resist the detection of the guilty, therefore they should stand together when the penalty falls.

"A forceful lesson should be given to the army at large, and especially to the noncommissioned officers, that their duty does not cease upon the drill ground, with the calling of the company rolls, making check inspections, and other duty of formal character, but that their responsibilities of office accompany them everywhere and at all times; that it is their duty to become thoroughly acquainted with the individual members of their respective units; to know their characteristics; to be able at all times to gauge their temper, in order to discover the beginning of discontent or of mutinous intentions, and to anticipate any organized act of disorder; that they must notify their officers at once of any such conditions.

"Moreover, the people of the United States, wherever they live, must feel assured that the men wearing the uniform of the army are their protectors, and not midnight assassins or riotous disturbers of the peace of the community in which they may be stationed.'"

Pitcher's Alleged Offense.

On October 5, 1906, a squadron of the Ninth Cavalry, an organization of colored troops, reported at Fort Sheridan, near Chicago, Ill., under orders from the War Department assigning them to duty there. Soon after this assignment there appeared in the public press the following account of a statement alleged to have been made with regard to the matter by Col. William L. Pitcher, Twenty-seventh Infantry:

"The negro troops would never have been quartered at Fort Sheridan without a protest if I was to remain in command here," said Col. Pitcher. "I never liked them," and the farther away from me they are kept the better it pleases me. For the life of me, I cannot see why the United States should try to make soliders out of them.

"Certainly there are enough fine white young men in this country to make soldiers of, without recruiting them from such a source."

The President's Action.

This alleged statement of Col. Pitcher having been called to the attention of the President, the following communication with regard to it was sent to the War Department by Secretary Loeb:

"The President directs that an immediate report be called for from Col. Pitcher, to know whether or not he is correctly quoted in the inclosed clipping, and if he is correctly quoted, the President directs that proceedings be taken against him for such punishment as can be inflicted. The President thinks that such conduct is but little better than that of the offending negro troops themselves.

"Very truly yours,

"Wm. Loeb, Jr.,

"Secretary to the President."

THE NEGRO HAS HIS HOPE.

From Collier's.

He has the opportunity for inspiration. He has the privilege of aspiration. He has the realities of religion, which are those of spirtual life, of industrial service, of the calls of every day. He is led, in his journey forward, by a preacher of rare devotion, insight, and unswerving straightness. To all young negroes we recommend Booker Washington's latest volume, which he calls "Putting the Most into Life." Spoken first in evening talks at Tuskegee, these little sermons are now given to the world. Addressed primarily to negroes, and focusing on their circumstances and problems, they are nevertheless so broad and deep that any open mind may well be fed by them. They are addressed to a race "whose mortality from pulmonary diseases is alarming," and, therefore, what is said about plowing, and deep breathing, and Wordsworthian strength and inspiration from country life, has a double force, but it is true and beautiful for any reader of any color. "He who lives outside the law is a slave. The freeman is the man who lives within the law, whether that law be the physical or the divine." "Our ability to make the world better depends entirely upon our ability to use every opportunity to make ourselves better." "Any education is to my mind 'high' which enables the individual to do the very best work for those by whom he is surrounded." The tributes to industrial work, and to existence near the soil, are full of understanding and inspired conviction, of simplicity, comprehension of the present, and faith in man. "No one," says Mr. Washington, "can degrade a single member of any race." The only person who can degrade you is yourself. To any negro, or any white man, who will read receptively the thirty-six pages of this tiny book, these large truths will become nearer and more woven in his daily life.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers for The Bee are notified that no collector will be sent to them for subscriptions and they will either call and pay or send a check or postal money order. The management will not annoy subscribers with collectors. Address, B. L. C. Subscription Department of The Washington Bee, 1009 Eye street, N. W.

Mr. B. J. Ramsey, Jr., of Columbia, S. C., has become an attache of the Pullman Car Company in this city.

Mr. J. Harry Harris was a guest at the Keystone Hotel while in Chicago.

Rev. F. J. Grimke attended the session of the Afro-American Council of Presbyterian Ministers at Rochester, New York.

Dr. Daniel Williams was well received during his visit South.

Mrs. Emma Brooks, of this city, has gone to live in Boston.

Miss Etta P. Lee, of Newport, Mass., is in the city visiting her Washington friends.

Attorney J. W. Holmes and his wife have returned to their home, Pittsburg, Penna.

Prof. Francis Smith, of M Street High School, was the guest of Mr. H. K. Neal while visiting Allegheny, Pa.

Mr. and Mrs. William Williams, of Augusta, Ga., are visiting in this city.

Miss Marie Brighton, of Frederick, Md., made the visit of Miss Ross, one of our school teachers, very pleasant while she was in Frederick.

Miss L. A. Harris, who has been here some time, left a few days ago for her home in Bracey, Va.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Johnson have announced the marriage of their daughter, Susie Johnson Fisher, to Mr. Walter A. Pinchback, Saturday, November

Mr. Henry Wallace, of the War Department, went to his former home, Columbus, S. C., on a visit.

Mr. J. E. Small, formerly of Howard University, but now of Princeton Theological Seminary, was in the city last Sunday, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. Alvin Chase and family.

Mr. B. Murphy arrived in the city from Frederick, Md., a few days ago.

Mrs. Rachel Edwards, of this city, assisted in receiving at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph L. Thomas, 429 East State street, Harrisburg, Pa., October 26, the occasion being the twenty-fifth marriage anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas.

Messrs. Armstead Harris and Foster Bennet, his son-in-law, paid this city a visit last week.

Mrs. William Peck was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. George Tarter at their home in Baltimore during her visit to that city.

Prof. B. T. Washington was in the city last week, the guest of W. McKinley. While here he was shown the city by James A. Cobb, attorney.

Many students are now in the professions at Howard University, among whom are many worthy young men of this city.

Mrs. Maggie Walker, of Richmond, was in the city last week, the guest of Mrs. Hayes.

W. H. Keys is appointed in the War Department.

Hiawatha will be rendered at the grand concerts on November 21st and 22nd.

Mr. Frank V. Bacchus, brother of Mrs. Dr. C. W. Childs, is foreman and manager of the Record Publishing Company of this city, and has entered the Pharmaceutic department of Howard University. He is well known in Washington as a reliable and deserving young man.

The night schools are crowded with our young people, and it shows ambition among us. Keep it up.

McKINNEY—FENDALL.

Tuesday evening, October 30, at 8:30 o'clock, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. McKinney, 63 P street, N. W., Miss Estelle Abigail McKinney and Mr. Albert Alphonzo Fendall were married, Rev. Clair officiating. The home was brightened with flowers, potted plants and autumn leaves and vines, reaching to the ceiling and overspreading a large archway decorated with greens and flowers of the season, the wedding bell suspended from the center forming an effective background for the ceremony. Mrs. Mayme Taylor was the maid of honor. She was attired in cream colored muslin, over cream colored silk. The bride's gown was a lace princess white crepe de chine trimmed with German valenciennes lace and a shower bouquet and she wore a long silk net veil. She carried in her hand a Bible in which were some fern leaves tied neatly together with white ribbon. The bridesmaids were Misses Lula Brown, Clara Shields, Alice Barlow, Alice Murray and Bessie T. McKinney, Miss Brown wore white china silk trimmed with valenciennes lace, over green silk. Miss Shields wore white dotted Swiss over pink silk. Miss Barlow wore cream colored muslin peau de soie trimmed with bedalias. Miss Murray wore a handsome white organdie trimmed with valenciennes laces. Miss B. McKinney was attired in a very handsome sky blue silk. Two little girls, very sweetly and tastefully attired in white, Armenta West and Merial Milton, bearing golden candlesticks holding lighted candles, lighting the brides future path, led in the bridal procession, while Prof. John Lemos played the wedding march. During the ceremony Prof. Semos played "Hearts and Flowers" very softly. Had other music during the night. Mr. and Mrs. Fendall remained in the city until Thursday morning, when they left 12.30 for their future home in Philadelphia. The following were ushers: Misses Harriet J. Terry, Bessie C. Pinkney, Eveline Chapman, Mayme Spriggs, Susie Reeves, Essie Dodson, and Mr. James McKinney. Mr. L. Bogle and Miss Lucy Lumpkins introduced the bride and the groom to the guests. The presents were numerous and costly.

REV. S. P. DREW HONORED.

Elected President of the McKinley Normal School of Alexandria.

Rev. Simon P. W. Drew, pastor of the Cosmopolitan Baptist Church, last night received official notification of his election as president of the William McKinley Normal and Industrial School of Alexandria, Va., the announcement being made by Rev. R. B. Robinson, secretary of the school, before the congregation of Dr. Drew's church, 703 O street northwest.

Dr. Drew, who will enter upon the duties of his new position about December 1, will continue as pastor of the Cosmopolitan Church and retain his residence in Washington. He is already president of the National Negro Baptist Evangelical Convention, and believes in an industrial and higher education for the members of his race. He is known as an ardent admirer of Booker T. Washington.

REV. SIMON P. W. DREW.

Dr. Drew's wife, Mrs. C. Blanche Drew, who has taught in public schools in Virginia and North Carolina, will be a teacher in the McKinley School.

Dr. Drew is a member of the Board of Faculty of the Medico-Chirurgical and Theological College of Christ's Institution of Baltimore, Md.; managing editor of The National Baptist Evangelist, one of the best-known evangelists of the negro race; fully fifty thousand persons have been converted and confessed Christ by his preaching in different parts of the United States. He is the founder of the St. Stephen's Baptist Church of Long Island City, N. Y.; former pastor of the Old St. Paul's Baptist Church of Boston, Mass.; pastor and founder of the Cosmopolitan Baptist Church, which has a membership of two thousand, and has on foot a movement to erect one of the largest churches in the United States, with a seating capacity of three thousand people, and has already raised $3,000 toward the erection. He is president of the National Negro Baptist Evangelistical Convention of America. The object of this association is to carry forward religious revival meetings throughout all the world, in obedience to the commission of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, as a means of assisting to evangelize the world and help to establish places of worship, aid to weak churches and schools, advance Christian religion, rendering special aid in the moral, religious and intellectual conditions of the negro race. By the power of the gospel which we believe to be a peaceful solution of the race problem, aiding to save boys and girls from the slums, the jail and penitentiary, to care for the old folks, sick persons, and bury the dead, to keep their bodies out of the Potters' Field.

Dr. Drew is engaged in special Sunday revival meetings now at his church. Unusually large crowds are in attendance every Sunday.

REPORT OF L. G. JORDAN

Continued from 2nd Page.

John Temple Graves. The fact that these men say and write what they please against us, and make a living for their families by their unjust propagation of a race hate and prejudice. We have not attempted to follow and answer them as we should; in so many cases we are denied a hearing. Because of our silence, millions of our people have become discouraged and our friends doubtless feel that if the Afro-American doesn't protest, and if he doesn't deny these things, why should we concern ourselves about him?

We have distributed during the year 4,000 copies of "The Negro and the Law," from Dr. Sinclair's book, "The Aftermath of Slavery," more than 20,000 circular leters, and more than 25,000 personal letters. We have sent out 2,000 constitutions of the Afro-American Council, and quite 14,000 pamphlets of "The Objects, Plans, and Organization of Afro-American Councils."

POWER OF AGITATION

The very fact that we live in a republic where one set of men advocating certain principles may be in power this year and by persistent agitation of great issues by their opponents they may be put down the next year, to give place for another set holding views directly opposite, makes it necessary that we zealously guard every right yet remaining to us and see that a vigorous agitation as to wrongs done us is kept up. This has been done during the past twelve months by persistent appeals to the people with a view to the education of the masses.

The Jews in America have made friends for the Jews in Russia by agitation. You will doubtless recall the persistent efforts of the Jews by agitation and money how they liberated Captain Dreyfus from Devli's Island. It took them twelve years to get him free, but today he stands as a colonel in the French Army, vindicated from all the charges made against him twelve years ago. The Jews stood by him with voice, pen and purse, and the world had to hear his plea. Under God, money and "stick to it" will win our fight.

Our Irish-American friends only last week raised $100,000 to push the cause of the Irish in their native land.

We made the appeal this year for a million Afro-Americans who could easily contribute one dollar each, which would give us all the money necessary for an aggressive campaign and regain for us at least a semblance of the liberties we have lost from disfranchisement, and which liberties we will not regain until we pay the price to try, if need be, even the judges and juries that interpret these laws.

THE OUTLOOK.

To my mind, the spirt kindled from this persistent agitation and the scattering of these thousands of printed pages, work of our president, the speeches of Attorney Wetmore and Professor Kealing during the year, has certainly aroused the Afro-Americans to see the dangers threatening them as citzens, and is preparing them to make an appeal as never before in self-defense through legitimate legal channels. We have letters from men in every walk in life, and from every State in this Union. Letters which will tell of hearts wrung with anguish; letters which now breathe a spirit of resentment against wrongs inflicted; letters which show that they were written with trembling fingers and grave apprehensions, as the future with its forebodings loomed up before the writers. The growing tendency to establish mob law for the negro in the South makes it necessary for us to bestir ourselves. The recent massacre in Atlanta has brought the negro to realize that what accured in Atlanta may obtain in nearly every city in this country. We deplore the fact that a mob may be organized anwhere against a man of color, and if one or more of our own people attempt to help or he protect himself, then it is a pronounced "race war."

Millions of our men, women and children, throughout the length and breadth of our land are looking to this meeting for some ray of hope. We must outline a program—one that means something to these discouraged people. The crisis is on. We face the inevitable. The inevitable is the most sacred crisis in the history of a people. We, with hopeful hearts, met to pray on last Sunday, and with quivering lips, millions have plead to God to give us men in our own ranks who love the race above office or applause, then a Sumner, a Garrison, a Phillips, or a Lincoln—men who will stand for human rights as a gift from God too sacred to be tampered with, bartered, bought, sold, or stolen.

WHAT NEXT,

In view of the outlook, we naturally ask "What next?"

I would suggest here these things::

First, a permanent corresponding secretary on a salary, who shall give his whole time to this work. This,of course, will necessitate a change of our constitution. I here and now pledge $25 per year for three years for such a man.

Second, we would call upon the leaders of our people everywhere assembled, whether in church or lodge room, to devote at least five minutes to a talk on public manners in public places, to the end that many of the unintentional mistakes which are often considered insulting, and which cause disturbances, may be overcome, thereby teaching them whether on sidewalk or public road to "keep to the right," giving to person or persons going in opposite directions their half of same.

Third, a more persistent effort to reach the "unreached" among us in cities, by street meetings and gospel wagons, under Local Pastors' Union.

Fourth, a crusade against the licensed dives, where the poor and too often vicious gather in large numbers for drinking and gambling.

Fifth, the organization of a press bureau with branch bureaus in London, Paris,, that we may get our side of the race question before the civilized world, and that all good people may know of our persecution as a race.

Sixth, the getting closer to the lovers of jusice and liberty among our white friends of both North and South—conference with this class will aid our cause, and give them a better knowledge of the better side of our racial life.

Seventh, a determined effort to raise $1,000,000 defense fund. That one bank in Virginia, Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi, Kentucky and Texas be made responsible for that fund.

Eighth, that our fight shall not be given up until every right guaranteed in the United States Constitution be given the humblest citizen, and shall be won.

Ninth, finding the voting strength of the Afro-American in Congressional districts, and making a persistent fight for the election of the men to Congress who will do for us in times of semi-freedom what Sumner and his comrades did for us when slaves. We need nothing so much as one outspoken friend in Congress, one faithful "John the Baptist."

These are the necessary weapons for our defense. We must keep our cause before the world, and it will take the friendly press and special press agents employed by us to do it.

Tenth, let us work and pray, and remember the great Daniel Webster has said, "Religion and civil liberty cannot be extinguished by human agencies;like the earth's central fire, it will be smothered for a time; the ocean may overwhelm it; mountains may press it down, but its inherent and unconquerable force will heave up the ocean and the land, and at some time or other, in some place or other, the volcano will break out and flame up to heaven."

This same negro who today is undergoing the most intense persecution will yet overcome. He will yet make a place for himself, and like Atlas will come forth with a new world on his shoulders. We will have you keep in mind that no individual or race ordained of God to do service for Him can be destroyed by persecution. It is simply marvelous how the negro spreads and flourishes in spite of the most bitter persecution, and it is simply because this persecution is God's permitted medicine, and the negro is trusting His skill and taking the dose. As a result, he is living instead of dying, and that old proverb which says, "The blood of the martyr is the seed of the Church," will be revised to read by the next generation, "The seed of one innocent negro slaughtered is the germ for two more." We all know that nature will not be cheated, and the history of persecution is the history of endeavor to cheat nature, to make water run up hill, to twist a rope of sand. These are physical impossibilities, and the race that yields itself to the persecution of another race is simply expending energy that will so weaken it that it will totter and fall into the grave dug for the persecuted. Unless the unwritten law that history must repeat itself has been repealed, a fate, ah! yes, a fate similar to that of other races in sacred and profane history, that gave themselves up to bitter persecution of the weak, and became "Lovers of pleasure more than lovers of God; having a form of godliness, but denying the power thereof," awaits the millions in our land who respect not the laws they have made and wholly disregard the laws of Him who declares "Vengeance is mine." Our beloved country is going to reap in a whirlwind what it is now sowing in the calm. God is not dead, and the muttering peals of Sinai ere long will be heard.

'Not by might, nor by power, but by the Spirit that loves right and will overturn worlds that right might triumph, let us press forward to the mark of the higher calling, laboring and praying, fearing no foe, and trembling before no enemy. Press forward like men who and in the cause we now espouse. believe in themselves and in a just God

S. Coleridge Taylor

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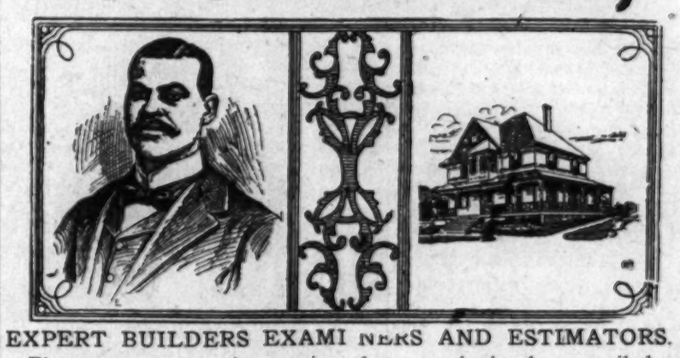

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FOOT BALL!

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
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HOWARD CAMPUS, WEDNESDAY,
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GAME CALLED AT 3 O'CLOCK SHARP
ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

WANTED

Several good collectors or agents. Apply at once, 1109 Eye street northwest.

MONUMENT FOR MULE

BILL WAS THE DISCOVERER OF TWO RICH GOLD MINES.

Now to Have a $250 Marble Shaft Erected to His Memory—He Was Not an Ordinary Donkey.

Boise, Idaho.—Jacob Goetz, proprietor of the Coeur d'Alene theater, has given orders for the erection of a marble shaft costing $250 over the grave of a donkey, which died a few days ago.

"Bill," the name that will be inscribed on the shaft, was no ordinary donkey, but was known far and near as the "famous $4,000,000 donkey." Even this title did him scant justice, as he was the discoverer of the Bunker Hill and Sullivan gold mines, estimated to be worth $10,000,000, and the total output of which has already exceeded twice this sum, with a yearly dividend of $2,160,000.

The mines were estimated to be worth $4,000,000 at the time the donkey, while standing in the court at Boise, Idaho, marked "Exhibit A," heard Judge Norman Buck hand down the following opinion, which determined the ownership of the mine:

"From the evidence of the witnesses, this court is of the opinion that the Bunker Hill mine was discovered by the donkey, Phil O'Rourke and N. S. Kellogg; and as the animal was the property of the plaintiffs, Cooper & Peck, they are entitled to a half interest in the Bunker Hill and a quarter interest in the Sullivan claims."

N. S. Kellogg thereupon bought the donkey for $250 cash, and employed a man at a salary of $50 a month to care for the animal the rest of its life. That was 21 years ago. Bill was six years old at the time. For 21 years he has enjoyed every luxury, has been the pet of children in the neighborhood, and honored by visitors from all parts of the world.

A few days ago Bill was called to that place where all good donkeys go, and it was the receipt of this news that caused Goetz to announce that he will erect a monument to the memory of the famous animal.

Goetz and Con Sullivan located the Sullivan mine. Goetz tells of the finding of the famous mine by the donkey as follows:

"In the fall of 1885, N. S. Kellogg, a veteran prospector, rode into camp at Murray with samples of ore which he had just discovered. He was in the employ of Cooper & Peck, of Spokane, Wash., having been grubbed staked by them. His employers pronounced the specimens he brought in worthless, whereupon Kellogg showed them to Phil O'Rourke, who saw the value of the ore and arranged with Kellogg to return to the claim. At that time O'Rourke was being grub staked by Goetz & Baer, of Spokane. These men supplied the grub stake for both Kellogg and O'Rourke when they started in quest of the claim which Kellogg had located. They hadn't the price of a mule and started with their equipment on their backs.

"The second day out, however, they chanced upon the donkey, which had wandered from camp. They transferred their equipment to his back and tramped up the canon until they reached Mile creek, three miles from the south fork of the Coeur d'Alene river.

"There the donkey wandered away again, and when O'Rourke found him he was browsing on a mountainside, where he had pawed up some moss, uncovering a quantity of solid galena lead and silver ore.

"When Cooper & Peck found that their donkey had been pressed into service they claimed an interest in the mine under the grub-stake law, and after a long legal battle through two courts, finally established their rights."

WILD FOWL NEAR EXTINCTION.

Government Warns All States Preserve Laws Are Imperative.

Washington.—The department of agriculture has issued a report on the distribution and migration of North American ducks, geese, and swans.

"Formerly abundant over the whole of the United States," says the report, "water fowl are steadily diminishing in numbers, and some species appear to be threatened with extinction in the not distant future. Their value for food is great, and they have formed in the past, and for all future time should continue to form, a valuable asset and an important source of revenue to the several states which harbor them.

"The preservation of the numerous species of ducks, geese, and swans is becoming an important matter of legislative enactment, and the present report is intended to furnish information as to present range, abundance and migration of the several species with reference to practical legislation."

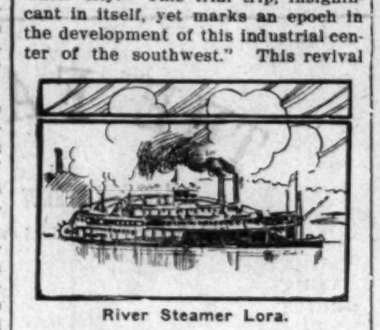
Both Eyes Rarely Equal.

Many persons who think their sight perfect have a greater visual power in one eye than in the other. With regard to the respective power of the right and left eye a well-known optician finds that a person occupied in writing all day has as a rule stronger vision in the left. Writing with the right hand and his left arm resting on the table, his left eye is nearer his work and its vision is more concentrated. This expert says that our race will never become so short sighted as the German while football, tennis, hockey, etc., are encouraged in our public schools.

RIVER NAVIGATION REVIVED.

Traffic on the Missouri to Kansas City Is Resumed.

Kansas City.— The business men of this city have started in to revive navigation on the Missouri river for the purpose of bringing the railroads to time in regard to freight rates. Up to last September 24 there had not been a steamboat from St. Louis to Kansas City in ten years. On that date the Lora, with the barge Louise and the Thomas H. Benton, with the barge America, arrived, having sailed from St. Louis September 15. The vessels were received with bands of music and waving flags. The Kansas City papers reported the progress of the fleet from every landing. Business was suspended when the fleet went by. "The cruise of the steamer Lora," says the Kansas City Star, "has put Kansas City on the map as a water city. This trial trip, insignificant in itself, yet marks an epoch in the development of this industrial center of the southwest." This revival



River Steamer Lora.

of steamboating is not due to the work of any steamboat owner. The movement was led by Lawrence M. Jones and the merchants and shippers of Kansas City were coaxed into it. Now they are enthusiastic. The first steamboat reached Kansas City 70 years ago. The best days of steamboating on the Missouri were from 1849 to the beginning of the civil war. At one time there were over 50 packets in regular service from St. Louis to Sioux City, besides there were tramp steamers from the Ohio and other great rivers. A quarter of a century ago there were on the western rivers vessels with an aggregate tonnage of 394,000. Last year the tonnage was less than half that amount. Cities farther up the river have awakened and a new packet line has been established between St. Joseph and Omaha and the first trip was made October 15. Hay, grain and cordwood made up the bulk of the freight.

It is reasonable to believe that America's great rivers will witness the return of their former glory. In every other land all the rivers are made use of for purposes of transportation. This is especially true where the government owns the railroads and rates are high and unchangeable. It is stated that freight can be carried 50 per cent. cheaper by water than by rail.

The steamer Lora made the voyage from St. Louis to Kansas City in a little more than eight days. The captain says the journey can be made in three and a half days. He tied up at night because the channel was not defined.

TO RULE CHICAGO DISTRICT.

Gen. Greely to Be Transferred by War Department.

Washington.—Gen. Adolphus Washington Greely, who soon will take command of the Chicago military district, has won fame as a soldier and as an arctic explorer. He was the first private soldier of the civil war to reach the grade of brigadier general in the regular army. Gen. Greely's most recent command was at San

GEN. A. W. GREELEY.
(Army Officer Who Will Take Charge of Chicago Military District.)

Francisco, where he took charge of the troops after the earthquake and fire. In 1881 he started on the polar expedition that resulted so fatally to his party, but seven of them being alive at Cape Sabine when the rescuing party reached them. During the military operations in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines thousands of miles of cable and telegraph lines were laid under the directions of Gen. Greely, who has received gold medals from the Royal Geographical society and the French Geographical society. His age is 62.

Invariably So Framed.

"I hear there's talk of some councilman framing a new gas lease bill."

"Yes? By the way, how is a gas lease bill generally framed, anyway?"

"In guilt, usually."

Enough for All Its Lives.

"A revolver?" asked the clerk.

"Yes," replied the determined looking man, "a good revolver."

"Six-shooter?"

"Better make it a nine-shooter. I want to use it on a neighbor's cat."

SOLVES CHEAP POWER

WIZARD EDISON INVENTS WONDERFUL STORAGE BATTERY.

Automobiles to Be Run at Trifling Cost—Long Search for Metal Essential to Success of Great Discovery.

New York.—Thomas A. Edison has accomplished a surprise for the world. He has worked out successfully the problem of cheap power. He promises to put on the market within six months a new storage battery which will enable every man to travel in his own private carriage at about the cost of car fare. Without danger, without breakdowns, without cost, almost, a carriage, once supplied with the new power for $200, will travel without repairs for 15 years, for 100,000 miles if necessary, says the wizard.

Mr. Edison reiterates the declaration that he has invented a storage battery which will solve the problem of congested traffic in the big cities of the world as soon as he can manufacture enough of the batteries. He is erecting two large factory buildings, now nearly completed, and is installing in them new machinery especially for the manufacture of the motor battery.

"In 15 years from now the horse will be a curiosity; we shall be paying 50 cents to look at him in sideshows," said Mr. Edison to an interviewer.

"Last year you were sure that you had solved this problem?" he was reminded.

"Yes, last year I was sure," replied Mr. Edison, "but now I am dead sure. There is a difference between the two. It's one thing, for instance, to be sure, and another thing to be—Wall street sure."

For three years 25,000 storage batteries have been constantly at work in the testshops of the Edison plant at Orange, N. J.

"I never believed that nature, so prolific of resources, could provide only lead as a material ingredient of the battery," said Mr. Edison. "I have

THOMAS A. EDISON.
(He Is Said to Have Solved the Problem of Cheap Power for Autos.)

always found her ready for any emergency, and based on this confidence that she has never betrayed, I communed diligently with her. One day I discovered that nickel rust was as good as lead. Then I thought I had accomplished the task."

But he hadn't, to the satisfaction of his commercial instinct. The question of the weight of the battery was most important as was that of its durability.

Nickel rust failed, other things failed, everything the ingenious Edison, with his trained, scientific mind, could conceive failed.

"Then I tried cobalt," he said, and punctuated the statement with a broad smile.

"And it worked?"

"It certainly did, but cobalt, being one of the rare metals, the problem was not solved. I scoured the country to find cobalt in sufficient quantities to warrant its use, and discovered lots of it in Canada, in Wisconsin, in Oregon and in Kentucky. Then I knew that I was all right."

"What are you working at now in connection with this phase of the discovery?"

"One of the most difficult problems in metallurgy is to separate cobalt from the ores with which it is associated. At present it is done only at great expense, and so for the last few months we have been devising a plan of getting cobalt out of the ore cheaply within a ratio of cost already calculated for the price of each cell."

"And you have succeeded?"

"Completely. I can positively promise that the new battery will be on the market in the spring. The factory buildings are ready and the machinery is being installed."

"But there may be some surprise that nature is holding back that will interfere?"

"Absolutely none. I haven't kept 25,000 batteries working for three years without discounting all chances of failure."

The actual cost of recharging the new battery is a matter of a few cents per cell, the greatest achievement being in making it light in weight, in compact shape and above all, durable.

The new storage battery is not designed for fast automobiles.

"But I am not an automobile manufacturer, and I have thought only of solving the problem of street traffic, which is serious in all the great cities of the world," says Edison.

NEW SUSPENDED RAILWAY.

Many Advantages Claimed for New German "Elevated."

An American view of suspended railways is given by Mr. John P. Fox, in the World's Work and Play (London). He says that the cry everywhere to-day is for subways in our cities. New York is about to spend $300,000,000 on constructions alone. The elevated railway as it has been in American cities is "dead."

Yet Berlin, 25 years ago, constructed an elevated railway, with solid and ballasted floor, which was free from the noise and other drawbacks of the American elevated railway. Over a river in Barmen and Elberfeld a railway was devised some years ago; the cars hung from a single rail; and the experiment of this eight-mile line, carefully studied and tested, is said to supply the key to our city traffic problems. Compared with a high-speed surface railway, the suspended car need weigh only 29 tons instead of 100 tons, and requires only 45 horsepower motors instead of from 1,000 to 3,000 horsepower. The suspended car is able to take far sharper curves at full speed, and the roadbed costs very much less.

The Suspension Railway.

When the high-speed line is built between Brussels and Antwerp there will be some astonished railway men in this country—astonished because we have failed so long to appreciate the immense value for passenger transport of the suspended principle seen in our cable-ways and trolley conveyors. But it is for city service the suspended type of elevated railway offers the greatest advantages, too startling almost for belief, and yet there seems no escape from the verdict of some of the best authorities in this country and Europe. First of all, it is even quieter than a surface car. It costs less than any other elevated type, and only from a fifth to a tenth of what a subway does. It can be built with no flooring or sleepers of any kind to shut out any light or collect snow, having slender girders supported by graceful arches, almost hidden by trees, if desired, as over a street in Elberfeld.

It is said to be the safest railway known. A car with twice the seats of a surface car can be run at twice the speed for half the cost, there being a great saving in weight, especially from the simplicity of the trucks. Switching can be so simplified that local and express trains can change tracks or cross way over at will, without loops.

VENICE OF NORTH AMERICA.

Houses Built on Poles Along Lake St. Clair, Ontario.

Lake St. Clair, dividing Michigan and Ontario, is a small but very treacherous lake, and for many a year scores of wrecks were reported every season. Some few years ago, the United States government, at an enormous expense, had a canal made, over a mile long, through the shoals.

Around the north end of this canal are several miles af marsh land and blind canals, or no value whatever, except for ducks and wild fowls. The water in many places is only a few inches deep, and in others, several feet.

The accompanying drawing is a picture of a cool yet novel idea for a summer resort.

Some few years ago, a gun club conceived the idea of a cottage on the lake, for sporting purposes. It was tried and proved very satisfactory. The value of a summer residence in the lake was very quickly conceived, and in an incredibly short space of time, houses, club houses, flats and hotels grew like mushrooms out of the

The American Venice.

water "on poles," making an ideal home during the excessive heat of summer.

The pleasure boats call about four times a day during the summer at the various stopping places along the "flats," which now cover a distance of over two miles, but all vacant and frozen up for three or four months.

Human Head Defined.

An Irishman once described the human head as "a bulbous excresence, of special use to many as a peg for hanging a hat on—as a barber's block for supporting wigs—as a target for shooting at when rendered conspicuous by a shining helmet—as a snuffbox or a chatterbox—as a machine for fitting into a halter or guillotine—as a receptacle for freaks, fancies, follies, passions, prejudices, predilections—for anything, in short, but brains."

ADDS TO SKIBO LANDS

ANDREW CARNEGIE EXTENDING HOLDINGS IN SCOTLAND.

Size of Sstate Doubled During Past Eight Years and American Steel King Now Monarch of 38,000 Acres.

Skibo, Scotland.—Andrew Carnegie is suffering from the disease of land hunger. His great passion now is to buy up all the estates surrounding Skibo that he can.

During the eight years Carnegie has had Skibo he has doubled its size, and he is now monarch of 38,000 acres of wild highland territory, having a water frontage along Dornoch firth of 22 miles.

There are on the estate four villages, two rivers, six lakes, a forest, bird coverts, golf links, a mountain range, and a long line of hills, all owned by the American steel king.

The Carnegie kingdom has a population of 1,500 farmers and crofters, all of whom are compelled to obey Carnegie's dictum because he is their landlord. Eighty ground servants are employed to keep the estate in order, besides 30 others who find work in the castle. This corps of 110 retainers includes every kind of worker, from bagpipe player and gamekeeper to electrician and carpenter.

Carnegie's most pressing desire at present is to buy the town of Dornoch, the county seat of Sutherland, which joins the Carnegie estate on the east. Dornoch has a thirteenth century cathedral, where Carnegie attends church, and a sixteenth century castle ruins.

Dornoch, however, is owned by the duke of Sutherland, one of the great Scotch noblemen, who, though he owns over a million and a quarter acres of land, declines to sell Dornoch to the American commoner. Carnegie makes repeated offers to the duke, which are periodically refused.

Carnegie has spent over $1,000,000 on Skibo, and he is willing to spend as much more to get what he wants in the way of land. This is an enormous amount of money, locally, for the land itself is of very little value, only 6,000 of the 38,000 acres on the Skibo estate being arable.

It is off the beaten tourist track, and though it is only 50 miles from the nearest large town, Inverness, it

Skibo Castle.

takes Carnegie four hours to get there. After a railroad ride he takes a trap to Meikle ferry, an antiquated method of crossing the Dornoch firth, made in a leaky rowboat with a small sail. The ferry lands at a dilapidated pier at Skibo, and then Carnegie is driven a mile and a half to his castle through woodland deep with foliage, the road here and there passing along a lake or a stream.

Skibo castle has a commanding position on a high hill, overlooking a forest of trees in one direction, a flat meadow in another, with a mountain range in the background. It is one of the most beautiful castles in Great Britain. Carnegie has been enlarging constantly, until now it is three times the size it was when he bought it.

The castle has 77 rooms for the use of Mr. and Mrs. Carnegie and their little daughter, including 25 bedrooms and six reception rooms. So many of them are tucked in corners that Carnegie has been known to be lost in his own house. The castle is four stories high.

The grounds about the castle require the care of 11 gardeners working all the time. There are three conservatories and seven flower beds to be looked after, besides three gardens where berries and vegetables are grown. Creepers cover all masonry in the gardens, and hedges of laurel serve as fences.

All the vegetables eaten at the castle are grown on the estate. Carnegie also has his own cows and sheep. He kills his own mutton, but buys his beef.

The forest preserves for hunting and the fields for bird shooting are so extensive that Carnegie has to employ ten gamekeepers to keep off poachers. On the estate are grouse, partridges pheasants, snipe, woodcock, hares, stags, fallow bucks and roe deer.

Guarding Against Toothache.

Those who get an attack of toothache by passing from heat to cold or cold to heat, may try the following plan: Before going into the cold, rinse the mouth with a little tepid water; then with water slightly colder, and finally with quite cold water. Before going into a hot room rinse with hot water.

A Limit to It.

"Economizing, are they? You surprise me! I understood they were simply rolling in wealth."

"Well, that may be true, but I believe they have to be careful not to roll too far."

WOMAN, 72, LOST IN WOODS.

Grandmother Stover, of Livonia, Pa., Found After Fifty Hours' Search.

Bellefonte, Pa.—Lost in the woods for two days and two nights, without food or water, Mrs. Susan Stover, of Livonia, this county, 72 years old, was found on a mountain top nine miles from her home by a lumberman.

Her clothing was torn from her body and her hands and feet were bleeding from the efforts she had made to find her way out.

Mrs. Susan Stover left her home to go to a grove to gather chestnuts. Not returning by supper time search was instituted for her, but without avail.

News that Grandmother Stover was lost in the woods soon spread and 20 or more men, equipped with lanterns and armed with guns, took up the trail through the woods.

At night the search was kept up and no trace of the aged woman found. Fifty or more men found the trail where she had gone through the woods and followed it for four or five miles, when all trace was lost. The search was kept up the following night without avail.

The next morning fully 150 people started out to make a thorough search of the mountains, which are the wildest in this part of the state.

Even church was abandoned, preachers and others joining the search. The entire party returned without the woman and completely baffled as to where she could have gone.

Her sons were well-nigh distracted when about dark a man and woman appeared in a buggy who brought the joyful news that Grandmother Stover had been found by a lumberman on top of the fourth mountain, distant about nine miles from her home.

She had been away over 50 hours, and had had nothing to eat or drink after leaving home, and had slept in the woods two nights, hearing on all sides the roar of the wild animals which infest the mountains.

Drenched to the skin from the heavy rain, the old woman presented a pitiful spectacle, her clothing being torn from her body and her hands and feet badly cut and bruised from climbing over and falling on the huge rocks. She was brought home, and, although in a serious condition from the exposure to which she was subjected, her recovery is expected.

COW HAS FOUR CALVES.

Ohio Bovine's Record Has Never Been Equaled.

Fayette, O.—Nothing that has happened in recent years has caused more interest in this community than the birth of four calves from one cow, which occurred at the home of H. S. Martin, on what is known as the "Racetrack farm," and hundreds have been to see the cow and calves.

At first thoughts, except to a well posted stockman, the occurrence may not seem so wonderful, but the farther one goes into the matter, the more it is to be marveled at.

A careful search of books and authorities, and consultation with stockmen and veterinary surgeons, reveal the fact that four calves at one birth has never before been reported, and is, so far as can be learned, absolutely unknown. Dr. George E. Cook, veterinarian, asserts that, in his opinion, it has never before happened, while Dr. Perry, the oldest veterinary surgeon in this section, says he has lived 75 years, and not only never saw, but never heard of such a thing before.

As to the possibility of a mistake being made, in that the calves were the product of two cows, instead of one, unknown to Mr. Martin, that is disposed of when it is known that every other cow on the farm, of which there were six, had already had a calf this spring, and this was the last cow left to come in.

The cow is just a fairly good grade Durham cow, nothing out of the ordinary. She will weigh about 900 pounds. The father of the calves was a full blood Durham bull, not registered, weighing about 1,700 pounds, who was sold for beef last spring.

Two of the calves are males and two females; three are spotted and one all red. All were apparently as strong as ordinary calves when born, and the smallest one seemed as strong and lively as any of the others.

PRIZE LIARS OUTDONE.

Trained Black Bass Has Sold Two Tons of Tribesmen.

Port Jervis, N. Y.—Everybody up Mill Rift way has heard of J. Floyd Monlony's trained black bass. At present it weighs seven pounds. Mr. Monlony is the teacher of the little red school house on the hill at Mill Rift, Pa. He caught the bass when it was only three inches long, kept it in a washtub supplied with running water, raised it on a bottle, and taught it to attack another fish, as well as eels.

The bass is very fond of gumdrops and Floyd gives it a gumdrop every time it brings in a fish. He used to employ the fish on the "long track" in the river, and the other day, it is said, he fed it 39 gumdrops and then the supply ran out and the bass refused to tackle another fish. It prefers gumdrops to bojaks, lampers, minnows, or angleworms.

During the 15 years in which Floyd has owned it the bass has caught something over two tons of fish for its owner. Any one doubting this story may apply for vouchers to Messrs. Jim Hayes, H. H. Hazen, or Walt Tisdell, Sparrow Bush, N. Y.

MOUNTAIN OF IRON.

GREATEST MASS OF THE METAL THE WORLD KNOWS.

Located Near Vienna, in the Duchy of Styria, Austria—A Solid Mass of Iron—Supply for 1,000 Years.

Vienna.—This picture shows what appears to be a giant stairway extending up the side of a mountain. Many men have been at work for more than a generation carving the slope of the mountain as it appears in the illustration, and when their work is finished the mountain will have disappeared.

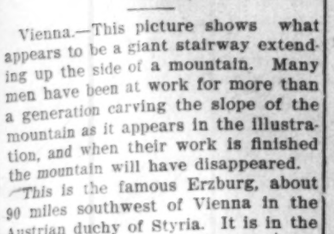
This is the famous Erzburg, about 90 miles southwest of Vienna in the Austrian duchy of Styria. It is in the center of the great iron mining region of Austria and around it smoke many blast furnaces, all of them fed by the ore which this mountain supplies, for the Erzberg is a mass of solid iron ore more than 5,000 feet in height. The ore is extremely rich and yields from 35 to 45 per cent. of pure iron.

There are a few similar masses of iron ore in the world, but not many. Near the City of Durango, in Mexico, is a small mountain of ore and near the east coast of Queensland is a small island in the Duke group that is all iron ore, and it is estimated that it will yield a total of 2,250,000 tons.

Miners are cutting the ore out of the Erzberg at the rate of 6,600,000 pounds a year, and it is estimated that at this rate it will take them 1,000 years longer to dig the mountain entirely away. If this estimate is correct there still remains in the Erzberg 2,000,000 tons of ore.

In Lapland, along the line of the Arctic railroad, between Gellivare and the Atlantic railway, is another mountain of iron ore, but it is smaller than the Erzberg, which is the largest solid mass of iron ore rising in the form of a mountain that has yet been discovered.

For centuries more or less mining has been carried on along this mountain slope, but it is only within 50 or 60 years that the work has been regularly prosecuted on a large scale. From 2,000 to 3,000 miners dig these terraces on the mountainside, during



A GIANT STAIRWAY.
(Cut from Solid Iron in the Famous Erzberg.)

the summer months, but for three months in winter work in the open air is entirely suspended, as the winds and snowstorms make the labor too severe and expensive, but the work still goes on in winter, for about 1,000 to 1,500 men are then engaged in underground mining along the sides of the mountain where they have dug deep into the solid ore.

Thus the mountain is being gradually reduced by lowering its height and by digging into its heart and legions of men will keep at the work till the mountain has been wiped off the surface of the earth and the vast quantities of iron it contained have been scattered far and wide in various forms of manufacture.

Sawdust as a Fuel.

"Little material goes to waste in any kind of manufacture nowadays," said Gus Kissinger, of Ludington, Mich., at the Plankinton house. "Years ago tremendous loss was incurred in the sawing of logs, but in many of the Michigan sawmills, including those at Ludington and Manistee, slabs and sawdust are now of value.

"The dust once collected in such quantities as to be a hindrance to work in the mills. It occupied much space on the surrounding grounds. The slabs were piled in all directions. They were free to anyone who would be accommodating enough to haul them away by the wagon load.

"After the sawmills had run for many years salt was discovered and wells were bored. Now some of the largest salt 'blocks' in the world are along the western coast of Michigan, and the fuel used in running their machinery comes from the sawmills. In most cases the owners of the large sawmills became the owners of the salt wells, and the two enterprises are run as one plant."—Milwaukee Sentinel.

In Praise of Kitchen Gardens.

Whoever turns his skill and patience to account in the creation of the material necessaries and luxuries of life finds a source of special enjoyment in the work, as well as a welcome addition to the family meals. To be sure, there are people who say that a kitchen garden is an expensive affair, but whether it shall be a gain or a loss depends entirely upon how it is managed—whether the owner tills the ground with his own hands or leaves it to a jobbing gardener to fork the soil over occasionally, and charge his own prices for seeds and plants that may be incapable of attaining a profitable perfection. By right management, on either a large or small scale, the kitchen garden is immensely profitable.—Garden Home.

WITH A WOOLEN STRING.

Convict Cuts His Way Through Bessemer Steel Bars.

St. Louis.—Out of pieces of woolen yarn, unraveled from a sock and twisted together, a prisoner in the new federal prison at Leavenworth, Kan., constructed an instrument which he used to saw through the top and bottom of a three-inch steel bar.

That a common piece of yarn could be made to cut the strongest steel bars, tested with acids and resisting steel saws, is a discovery that not only surprises police and keepers of jails and penitentiaries, but scientists as well. It is the first case of the kind on record, as far as can be learned, and the prisoner who used it

SAWING THE STEEL BARS.
(Convict at Work in the Penitentiary at Leavenworth.)

in the Leavenworth penitentiary is the originator.

The prisoner was confined in one of the isolation cells. A guard standing on a tier above noticed him working his hands back and forth around the bars and notified the guards on the lower floor. They investigated and found that the top had been sawed through. The bottom was about half through. The prisoner readily confessed and showed the warden how he had accomplished the feat.

The ravelings of his woollen sock he had twisted together as a tailor would pieces of thread. He had made them compact by frequent wettings. Dust and sand picked up in the quarry were kneaded into the string. When finished it was almost as hard as a piece of emery stone. It required two days, he said, to saw through the bar with the string, several new strings having to be made, as they wore out quickly.

The warden doubted the statement at first. The prisoner offered to show him and made one of the instruments out of common twine. Small pieces of a broomstick were used as handles. With this the warden had the prisoner finish sawing through the bottom of the bar.

When plans for the new penitentiary were made it was decided to use Bessemer steel for the window gratings, it being deemed harder and nearer saw-proof than the iron which had been used. The bars at his window were the ones sawed. The opening made was large enough for a man to have crawled through.

"The fact that Bessemer steel bars have been successfully sawed without using steel makes it more and more necessary that guards be constantly on the watchout," said Mr. Shipley. "Prisoners have made saws of tin cans and the like, but never before of common yarn."

TWAIN'S DAUGHTER ON STAGE.

Start Her American Career at Norwalk, Conn.

Norwalk, Conn.—Mark Twain's daughter, Miss Clara Clemens, made

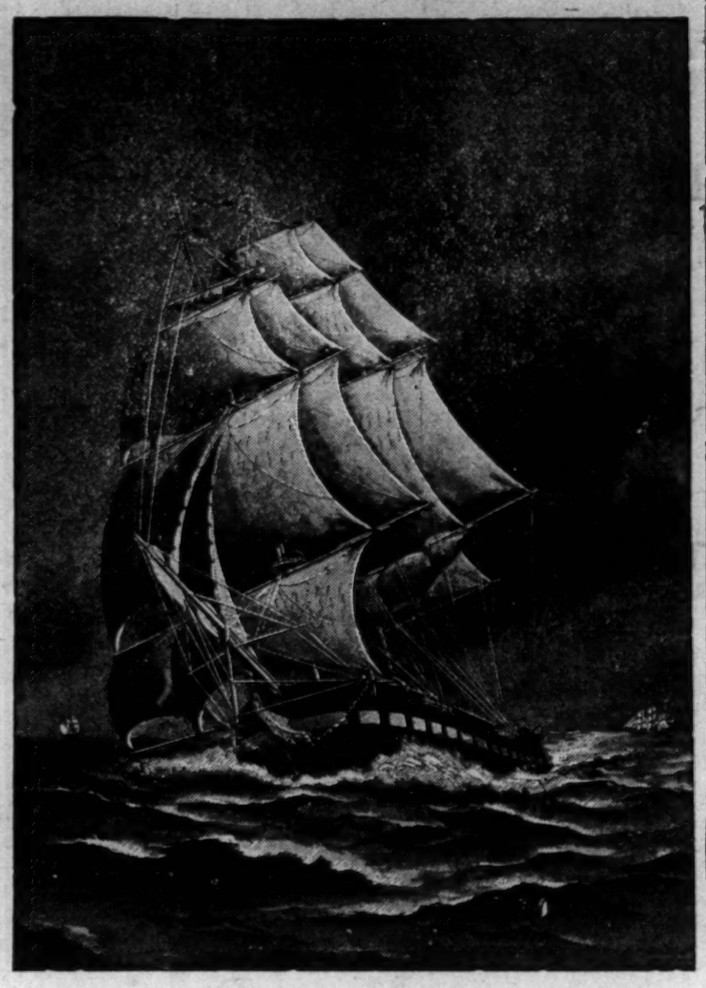
MISS CLARA CLEMENS.
(Daughter of the Greatest of American Humorists.)

her American debut as a concert singer in this city.

Miss Clemens first appeared in a professional way at Florence, Italy, under favorable auspices. She has a rich contralto voice of unusual clarity and beauty, and for years has been devoting herself to its cultivation under the best masters in Europe.

Miss Clemens was assisted in her Norwalk recital by Miss Marie Nichols, a young Boston violinist.

"Old Ironsides."



This historic old vessel, once the pride of the American navy, and around which so many memories cling, is now being rebuilt by order of congress, and when completed will be identical with its former appearance and equipment.

LIGHT ON BIBLE AGE

FOUND IN RECENT DISCOVERIES AT GEZER.

Many of the Statements of the Old Testament Scriptures Are Explained by Them—Back to Abraham's Time.

London.—The romantic work of ascertaining the light which modern exploration can throw upon the Palestine of the Biblical age and upon Old Testament narratives has added another volume to the library that has accumulated sincne these researches began in 1864.

The new volume, "Bible Sidelights from the Mound of Gezer," is by the well known antiquary, R. A. Stewart Macalister, director of excavations for the Palestine exploration fund.

The site of the ancient and buried city of Gezer was identified 36 years back, but its excavation is the most recent enterprise, begun in 1902 and brought down to last summer, when some glimpses of the results achieved were given at the annual meeting of the Palestine exploration fund. The present book is the forerunner and popular summary of the complete memoir now in preparation on a scale of considerable magnitude.

The excavations have added 1,500 years to the early history of Gezer dating it back to 3000 B. C., when a diminutive cave dwelling race lived there. A landmark in its Biblical history is that the city was given by the king of Egypt to his daughter when she married Solomon. It stood on the verge of the territory inhabited by that mysterious race, the Philistines, and when David routed them he went in pursuit as far as Gezer.

Among the many Old Testament stories which have fascinated humanity are the idyl of Rebecca (Genesis 24), and the exploits of Samson.

Rebecca, who went to draw water from a well, was picked out from the other maidens by the servant of Abraham, who was in quest of a wife for his master's son. She thus became the wife of the Patriarch Isaac and the mother of Esau and Jacob. The unearthing of houses at Gezer helps experts to fill in the story of the wooing of Rebecca by reconstructing for us the home of the maiden and her interesting brother Laban.

The death of Samson, narrated in the book of Judges, has been ranked as a myth by critics who could not accept the possibility of his supposed achievement in pulling down the pillars and killing so many Philistines. But in a stratum at Gezer, some 300 years older than the time of Samson, the excavators have found a form of building which answers to a remarkable extent the conditions of the story. It is a temple with a portico supported by four wooden pillars.

The discoveries at Gezer also enable experts to form a fair conception of the Horites, a hitherto unknown race of cave dwellers referred to in Genesis and Deuteronomy. The Amorites, who are mentioned for their "iniquities" in Genesis, now stand in clearer light, for their many forms of idolatry and moral abominations are better understood by the digging out of the "high place" of Gezer, which is the largest early Palestinian sanctuary or place of worship yet unearthed.

Coolies Now Smoke Cigarettes.

Coolies in China are giving up their long and cumbersome pipes, and taking to cigarettes.

HAVE SAVAGE INSTINCTS.

Brothers and Associates Display Ferocity Almost Beyond Belief.

Charlestown, W. Va.—A story of crime almost unparalleled reached here from Ivydale, a village in Clay county near the Braxton county border. The remains of Russell Perry, a lumber grader in the employ of the C. L. Ritter Lumber company, on Big Buffalo creek, were picked up by a section crew at Jessica, a lumber camp three miles from Ivydale. A freight train had run over the man's body and, although terribly mangled, marks of foul play were plainly seen, a bullet hole being found below one eye, while his throat had been cut from ear to ear apparently with a pocket knife or some such instrument.

Justice W. P. Hambrick, of Clay, quickly summoned a jury for an inquest and sufficient evidence was procured to jail three young men, brothers, named Dickey, who had been drinking with Perry, while two other men are strongly suspected of complicity in the terrible crime.

Evidence is said to have been given at the inquest to the effect that Perry was beaten almost into insensibility by his companions, after which he was shot while held motionless and his throat was cut. The body was then placed on the railroad track.

Perry was known to have had several hundred dollars on his person, of which he had been robbed. The remains were brought to Clay to be shipped to Farmer, Ky., the dead man's home. A thorough investigation is being made in the hope of bringing to justice all implicated in the crime.

The three Dickey boys are cousins of Sarah Ann Legg, who was sentenced to be hanged by the circuit court of Clay county at the last July term for the murder of her husband, but has since obtained a new trial, which is now pending.

ROARIN' LION IN GEORGIA.

Tattnall County Is Haunted by a Big Yellow Cat.

Savannah, Ga.—The lower section of Tattnall county is pretty well scared because a wild lion has been seen in that vicinity. Mothers are keeping their children indoors after dark and posses of determined men are trying to run down the unwelcome visitor and put him to death. On Thursday the lion was seen on Mr. Brooks Harvey's place, between Morrison and Groveland. Mr. Harvey could not kill him at that time, as he did not have his gun. The animal was seen by both Mr. and Mrs. Harvey. It was very large and appeared quite ferocious. Since then it has been heard roaring in the vicinity by several people at night. As far as can be learned, it has not carried away any hogs or cattle and the people are wondering what it lives on. Two or three searching parties have gone out for the beast, but they have not been successful in capturing him.

About two years ago Mr. David Beasley killed a lion near Groveland. He has it stuffed at his home now. This one is said to be very much like the one Mr. Beasley killed and many think it is possibly his mate. Until the new arrival is slain there will continue to be excitement.

Mrs. Langtry Drops the "Lily."

Mrs. Langtry, who is now playing in a vaudeville sketch, will not allow her manager to advertise her as "Lily" Langtry. Only intimates are now permitted to call her by that name.

THE FLIP BUG'S JUMP

ARIZONA SOCIETY TORN UP OVER NEW GAME OF CHANCE.

It Was Imported from Mexico—Much in Favor Now by the Women of Yuma—Rules of the Game.

Yuma, Ariz.—The high society of this town is all torn up over the evil effects of the flip bug craze. Not since Bill Baker ran off to Sonora with Bonesy Swan's wife and Bonesy's four children has Yuma had such a shakedown of its best social set. It is all due to Mrs. Isaac Steppacher's mother, Senora Chiquita Salvadores y Casabianca, of Magdalena, state of Sonora, Mexico, and the common flip bug of the Mojave desert.

Senora Casabianca is a Mexican of the old Castilian lineage. The flip bug is a species of beetle. Senora Casabianca's chief characteristic is a love for rare forms of gambling. The flip bug's only interesting feature is his peculiar ability to jump about two feet in the air when prodded with a toothpick.

About two months ago Senora Casabianca came up from Magdalena to pay a visit to her daughter and her son-in-law, "Ike" Steppacher, who is the "well-known and popular night clerk" in the Golden Eagle hotel, near the railroad station. About a week after Senora Casabianca arrived Mrs. Steppacher sent out cards to the society folk inviting them to a little afternoon affair. On the bottom of the cards, which were the best specimens of the Weekly Scorpion's fine engraving work, were the words "Flip Bug" in old English type.

On the day of the reception the guests came early. Mrs. Steppacher did not keep them in suspense. After passing around the frappe mescal she introduced the ladies to her mother and then led them into the library. In the middle of the room stood a roulette layout without the wheel. There were chairs around for the guests and a stack of chips in front of the banker's place.

The wondering guests were each asked to buy in, blue chips costing four bits and the reds and whites in proportion. Most of the women had come well heeled; the others wrote out I. O. U's. Then they sat down and Mrs. Steppacher's mother produced a flip bug.

The bug, which is a beetle about as big as a three-months-old cockroach, is a very peculiar insect. When caught in the fingers it will play possum and draw all of its six muscular legs up close to its abdomen. When placed on a flat surface the bug remains apparently dead until prodded in the rear. Then it will suddenly leap about two feet in the air, landing two feet or so away, sometimes on its back, sometimes on its feet.

In the new game of "flip bug," as introduced at Mrs. Steppacher's reception, the bug is placed in the center of the board. There he stays, curled up, while the players make their bets. One can bet on red or black; on numbers, odd or even, and on whether the flip bug will land on his back or his feet. This last chance gives an added zest to the game.

When all bets are made the banker gently pokes the flip bug. He jumps. Where he lands, there the banker pays; the banker also pays on whether he lands right side up or not. Bets are then cashed, the flip bug is corralled and a new round of bets is made. When the bug jumps off the board altogether the banker gets his percentage.

As a matter of course, flip bug became the rage in Yuma's social set. Every afternoon for weeks there was a flip bug party. Popular patrons of the town set their little boys out on the mesa hunting for flip bugs as they would a Mexican hairless dog, and carried them everywhere they went in little cages made of cork and pins and suspended on their chatelaines. Big gambling debts began to be contracted by the unfortunates and heavy orders for dress goods were sent to Los Angeles by the lucky ones.

TAUGHT TO ACQUIRE REST.

Wake Up Brighter After a Ten-Minute Nap, Following Noon Hour.

Hazelton, Pa.—Miss Evans, a Banks township school teacher, believes she has solved the problem of drowsiness in school children after the noon hour. For some time she noticed this, and then began to do a little experimenting. Accordingly, at two p. m. of the introductory day, she explained to her pupils that she would permit them to take a nap of ten minutes, in hopes that it would brighten and enliven them to more vigorous work. The announcement was received with broad smiles, indicative of inexpressible delight.

"Now, children, the signal to take a nap will be, 'Heads down!' and I want each of you to place your head on your desk and not raise it until I call 'Heads up!'" said the teacher.

The first experiment worked like magic and the delight of the teacher was boundless and visions of great fame loomed before her.

With the nap over the pupils resumed their studies with renewed vigor and mastered their work in a manner that was amazing. She imparted the secret to other teachers and all are favorably impressed with the idea, but fear to put it into execution until officially sanctioned.

It has set many of the pedagogues thinking, and the subject will be discussed in the near future at the local institute and will no doubt eventually reach the county institute.

FIFTY-ONE-POUND BABY.

Little Lady of a Year Old Is a Monster.

Weighted down both in name and physique, Gracie Mildred Flora Gaskill, a clear-skinned, laughing, bright-eyed baby, at Mt. Holly, N. J., whose face would be pretty if it were not so large, is the growing wonder of that state. The child, which is just a year old, now weighs 51 pounds and is gaining flesh at the rate of a pound a week. She is believed to be the largest youngster of her age in the state and probably is one of the largest year-old infants on record.

When Gracie was born she was not remarkably large—only 12 pounds—but in two weeks' time the newcomer began to take on flesh at a marvelous

GRACE GASKILL.
(One of the Growing Wonders of New Jersey.)

rate and attracted general notice on the part of physicians and people generally.

At first there were lively fears that the baby was suffering from dropsy, but numerous doctors examined the child carefully and found her to be in perfect health.

When Gracie was nine months old the scales showed her weight to be almost 40 pounds, and she has since easily accumulated flesh until a good part of her present 51 pounds is accounted for by many folds of delicate flesh an inch and a half in depth that lap the limbs and body.

Gracie is so heavy that it will be a long time before she will be able to walk or to balance and carry her own weight, and if she continues to gain in avoirdupois in anything like the way she has done so far her friends—and, like all fat persons, her general good nature has won her a host of them—are anxiously wondering what the huge baby's future will be. Strange to state, Gracie's mother is of frail build and weighs only 120 pounds.

Mrs. Mary Gaskill, the baby's grandmother, however, is a large woman, and proudly declares the child takes after her. There has been talk that Gracie will be exhibited in a museum, but her grandmother stoutly declares this will not be done.

RENTS A BIG DEER FOREST.

Pays $500,000 Yearly for Preserve in Scotland.

New York.—Henry Phipps, who at an expense of about $500,000 yearly, has rented the Glen Quoich deer forest in Scotland, holds next to Mr. Carnegie

HENRY PHIPPS.
(He Has Rented Glen Quoich Deer Forest, Scotland.)

the largest interest in the United States Steel corporation, of which he is a director, and he also is a director of the Carnegie company, of the Van Norden Trust company and of the Mellon National bank, of Pittsburg. He was born in Philadelphia in 1839, and while a boy worked in stores in Pittsburg. Subsequently he was bookkeeper for a spike manufacturing concern and later became a partner in a small iron mill. The amassing of his large fortune began after he became associated in iron and steel manufacturing with Thomas M. and Andrew Carnegie, and he has been for years one of the noted American millionaires. Mr. Phipps' residence in this city is at 6 East Eighty-seventh street.

Latchkey as a Source of Trouble.

Ever since some mechanically inclined person, with an almost diabolical instinct for making mischief, invented a form of spring lock which can be opened on the inside by a knob and on the outside only by a key there has been trouble. The latchkey, from the first, has been a domestic storm center; it has divided family circles and even broken up homes.—London Telegraph.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.
Holding Probate Court.
Estate of Sealma Thurston deceased.
No. 13949.
Administration Docket 35.

Application having been made herein for probate of the last will and testament of said deceased and for letters of adminstration c.t.a. on said estate by Mary E. McIntosh it is ordered this 5th day of November A.D. 1906 that George M. Thurston and Frank L. Thurston and all others concerned appear in said Court on Tuesday the 11th day of December A.D. 1906 at 10 o'clock A.M. to show cause why such application shall not be granted. Let notice hereof be published in the "Washington Law Reporter" and The Bee once in each of three successive weeks before the return day herein mentioned—the first publication to be not less than thirty days before said return day.

Harry M. Clabaugh Chief Justice.
Attest:
James Tanner Register of Wills for the District of Columbia Clerk of Probate Court.
Thomas Walker Attorney.

PERRI W. FRISBY, ATTORNEY.

In the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.
Holding a Probate Court.

In re, Estate of Mary L. Reddick, deceased.
Administrataion No. 12,855.
Decree Nisi, confirming sale of real estate.

Upon consideration of the report of Philip Stewart, executor, in the above entitled cause filed herein on the second day of October A. D. 1906, that he has sold the following described land and premises situated in the City of Washington, District of Columbia, distinguished as Sub-lot 23, Square 1095, in James F. Wollard's subdivision, as the said subdivision appears of record in the plats or plans of Washington, in the Surveyor's office of the District of Columbia, together with the improvements thereon, consisting of a two-story frame dwelling, known as premises No. 1708 East Capitol street, Northeast, in the District of Columbia, said land and premises having been sold on the 8th day of October A. D. 1906, to Eugene S. Gaskins for $835, upon the terms of one-third cash, a deposit of one hundred $100) dollars, made at the time of sale and the balance paid in equal installments in one and two years from the day of sale, and to be represented by promissory note or notes of the purchaser, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, and secured by a deed of trust on the property sold, or all cash, at the option of the purchaser, with the conveyancing, examination of title and notarial fees at the cost of the purchaser, it is by the Court this 16th day of October A. D. 1906, adjudged, ordered and decreed that the said sale be and the same is hereby ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 16th day of November A. D. 1906; provided, a copy of this decree be published in the Washington Law Reporter and the Washington Bee, once a week, for three successive weeks, before the last said date.

Ashley M. Gould, Justice.

ITEMS ON THE WING.

THE DUNBAR LITERARY

Next Monday evening Mr. Roscoe C. Bruce will address the Dunbar Literary Society of the A. M. E. Zion Church, D street. S.W., Rev. Wallace Pastor. There will be other literary talent to participate, and special music will be rendered by local talent.

Isiah Lewis was found guilty in the Police Court Thursday of vagrancy and sentenced to give $500 bonds or six months in the workhouse.

Read what R. H. Boyd, D.D., LL.D., and The National Baptist Convention have done. A blood-thrilling story, stranger than fiction.

Started a few years ago with one little writing table, a 5c. bottle of ink, three writing pens, and a 3c. tablet. Last year did a $125,000 worth of business. This great ten-year history is told in the November number of the McGirt's Magazine.

Dear Friend::—The November number of the McGirt's Magazine is a great "National Baptist Publishing House Number." One of the greatest issues that I have yet published. Besides the regular features of the magazine, this number contains the "History of the National Baptist Publishing House, covering a scope of ten years, with more than thirty illustrations." You will see more than twenty well-furnished offices, showing, showing the different managers, clerks, typewriters and stenographers, typesetters, bookkeepers, printers and binders; in short, the vast host of 300 colored men, women, boys and girls employed in three great buildings owned out and out by negroes. To see this work will cause the blood to course rapidly through your veins. No one who has never seen this great establishment can imagine that any body of colored people is doing so much business as is illustrated in this great number. To read about a company that receives each day more than three thousand letters, and spent for stamps last year more than fourteen thousand dollars is a treat that every member of the colored race should avail himself of. This is too great to describe by words, and you will have to read this ten-year history to really have any idea of this great establishment, known as the "National Baptist Publishing House." This magazine is an illustrated monthly that has been published for the last four years. It has come out regularly every month. In these four years we have not published a number so fascinating in character and comprehensive in scope.

In this same issue you will find an article entitled "Shall Lynching Be Suppressed, and How?" by Winthrop D. Sheldo, LL.D., of Girard College, Philadelphia, Pa. I give you my word this is the strongest article that I have ever read. The number contains sixty pages. Subscription price to the magazine is $1.00 per year.

SPECIAL OFFER.

To any person who will send one dollar we will send the magazine for one year and will make him a present of four copies of this great November number. These four copies you can sell and make yourself a present of the money.

SPECIAL OFFER TO AGENTS.

To any person sending one dollar we will send 15 copies of this "National Baptist Publishing House Number." These copies can be sold as fast as they can be handed out. We request every preacher, Sunday school teacher, president of Young People's Society, to send at least one dollar for fifteen of these copies to sell among their people. This issue will awaken the people as they have not before been awakened to the great progress of the colored race.

Send all orders and money to James E. McGirt, 420 South Eleventh street, Philadelphia, Pa.

In ordering more than fifteen copies you can have the magazines for 7 cents each. Single copy, 15 cents; $5.00 per 100 cash.

SHILOH BAPTIST CHURCH.

The result of the decision of Judge Clabaugh Friday morning, November 3, was a happy solution of the Shiloh Baptist Church troubles. The majority membership was sustained in two points of its contentions. One was the election of the new trustee board and the other that the regular church meeting was the fourth Friday in every month. It was decided that Rev. Taylor would relinquish the temporary pastorship of the church until a new election was held, which is to take place the fourth Friday in this month, November 23. Sunday morning, November 4th, the new deacon board selected Rev. George W. Lee to preach in the morning, and Rev. Toliver to preach in the evening. The church was filled to its utmost capacity, and the singing under the direction of Professor Baker was excellent. Mr. McKinny presided at he organ. The collections Sunday morning and evening were quite liberal.

DR. E. R. ROBINSON VS. AMERICAN CAR & FOUNDRY CO.

(Special to The Bee.)
Chicago, Ill., November 6, 1906.

It will be remembered that a notice of a suit instituted by Dr. E. R. Robinson was published in the columns of The Bee some few months ago of an infringement upon his patent. It was Dr. E. R. Robinson vs. American Car and Foundry Company. The suit was for ten million dollars. It was argued before the Circuit Court of Appeals, Northern District of Illinois a few days ago, and although the opinion is not given out, nevertheless the Court gave the defendant to understand that it had no standing in court because it had no record which the court could consider. Attorneys J. Gray Lucus and James R. Nelson made the greatest arguments that have ever been delivered before the bar of Chicago, Illinois. The friends of Dr. Robinson are jubilant over his apparent success.

REV. TAYLOR SURPRISED.

Last Saturday evening about two hundred members went to the residence of Rev. Taylor and took possession of his entire home, and after a few preliminaries he was presented with a purse of $75 and a wagon load of groceries of every description. Short addresses were delivered by the surprise party, expressing appreciation and esteem for the pastor and assuring him of their confidence and support. The occasion was a most agreeable one, and all present spent a happy evening. Mrs. Taylor is a most pleasing and entertaining hostess, and many congratulations were extende her by the large company present.

NOTICE TO PATRONS.

All patrons of The Bee are notified that no moneys are to be paid to anyone unless he presents a bill from The Bee Printing Company, signed by the president of the company, W. Calvin Chase.

ADVERTISERS.

Now is the time to advertise in The Bee. Those who desire to appear in the special Thanksgiving edition will send in their matter at once.

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY.

Harrisburg, Pa., Special.—No more brilliant social function has graced the autumn season than the silver wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph L. Thomas, Friday evening, October 26, at their well-appointed home, 429 East State street. The guests were received from 8 to 11 o'clock. Over two hundred persons were present. There were many out-of-town guests. The presents were of great variety and value. The decorations formed a prominent feature of the celebration. Three tiny "silver bells" were suspended from the ceiling immediately over the bridal party, who received their guests amid a shower of foliage. Mrs. Thomas looked charming in a gown of silver-gray taffeta silk trimmed with lace; her only ornament being diamonds. She was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Rachael Edwards, of Washington, D.C., and Mrs. Matilda Murray, of this city, who are Mrs. Thomas' sisters, and both of whom served as bridesmaids at the wedding twenty-five years ago. Mrs. Jennie Smith, of Philadelphia, an aunt of Mrs. Thomas, acted as matron of honor. The ushers were Messrs. B. F. Gray, William Adley, F. H. Washington, R. H. Thomas, J. B. Cann and A. H. Strouthers.

Do you like money? Then subscribe for stock in the Hamilton Oil and Gas Co., near Bartlesville, I. T., for oil is money. Shares $5 to $6.25. Par valne $25. Office 1011 N. Y. ave.

Ladies.—If you want *better* and *longer* hair, go at once to your drug store and ask your druggist to get you a box of *Taylor's Hair Grower and Dandruff Cure* (pomade). Price 25 cents. Made by Taylor Remedy Co., Louisville, Ky. Agents wanted everywhere; $2 to $5 per day. Write at once for particulars.

You can salt a mineral well with foreign or fictitious ore; with an oil well it is impossible. There can be no fake. The Hamilton Oil is high grade. Office, 1011 New York avenue

ROOMS FOR RENT.

Large, comfortable furnished rooms for either ladies or gentlemen, 1207 K street northwest.

NEW YORK AND WASHINGTON CANDY KITCHEN,
1614 14th street, N. W.
All kinds of delicious ice cream delivered free. One gallon $1.00; one quart, 25 cents; one pint, 15 cents.
Our Candies Made Daily.
Chocolates, Bon Bons, Taffy and drops of all kinds ten cents pound.

Columbia Ice and Coal Co.
FIFTH AND L STS., N. W., NEAR K ST. MARKET.
WOOD AND COAL UNDER COVER.
OUR COAL IS CLEAN, AND WE SELL CHEAP.
REDUCTION ON COAL FOR CHURCHES.
FILE YOUR NAME ANDADDRESS, AND WE WILL DO THE REST.
ORDERS PROMPTLY FILL-ED. LEAVE YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS AND TELL US THE KIND OF COAL YOU WANT.
COLUMBIA COAL AND ICE COMPANY.

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ESTABLISHED JAN. 27, 1897.
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HOTEL MACEO,
FIRST CLASS ACCOMMODATIONS ONLY.
213 WEST 53D STREET, COR. BROADWAY, NEW YORK
FIRST CLASS RESTAURANT FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN
IT HAS BEEN HEADQUARTERS OF THE CLERGY AND BUSINESS MEN FOR THREE AND ONE-HALF YEARS
SALADS, OYSTERS AND CHOPS A SPECIALTY.
REGULAR DINNER 6 TO 8 P.M., 35C.; SUNDAYS, 1 TO 8 P.M., 45C. OPEN FROM 7.30 A.M. to 12 P.M.
BENJ. F. THOMAS, PROP.

Asti Burgundy
—an excellent quality—well matured wine from Sonoma county, California. 5 years old. Of comparatively light body and exceptionally palatable.
doz. qts. $.50 24 pts.
CHRISTIAN XANDER'S
Quality House 909 7th St. 'Phone M 274.

Established 1866
BURNSTINE LOAN OFFICE.
Gold and silver watches, diamonds, jewelry, guns, mechanical tools, ladies' and gent's wearing apparel. Old gold and silver bought. Unredeemed pledges for sale.
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For everybody at — a lower the lowest Don't b — ceived; to us and investigate. Business ly confidential. No one knows your transaction with on furniture, pianos, or you have a loan now anywhere and need more money, come to us. Nothing deducted from loan. You get full amount. Extension in case of sickness without extra charge.
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BORN CLAIRVOYANT AND CARD READER.
TELLS ABOUT BUSINESS.
Removes Spells and Evil Influences
Re-unites the Separated and Gives Luck to All.
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No letters answered unless accompanied by stamp.
Mention The Bee.

FORD'S HAIR POMADE
Formerly known as "OZONIZED OX MARROW"

STRAIGHTENS
KINKY OR CURLY HAIR that it can be put up in any style desired consistent with its length.
Ford's Hair Pomade was formerly known as "OZONIZED OX MARROW" and is the only safe preparation known to us that makes kinky or curly hair straight, as shown by the use of the most stubborn, harsh, kinky or curly hair soft, pliable and easy to comb. These results may be obtained from one treatment; 2 to 4 bottles are usually sufficient for a year. The use of Ford's Hair Pomade ("OZONIZED OX MARROW") removes and prevents dandruff, relieves Itching, invigorates the scalp, stops the hair from falling out or breaking off, promotes a growth, by nourishing the roots, gives it new life and vigor. Being elegantly perfumed and harmless, it is a toilet necessity for ladies, gentlemen and children. Ford's Hair Pomade ("OZONIZED OX MARROW") has been made and sold (with ample since about 1898, and label, "OZONIZED OX MARROW", was registered in the United States Patent Office, in 1871. In all that long period of time there has never been a bottle returned from the hundreds of thousands we have sold. FORD'S HAIR POMADE remains sweet and effective, no matter how long you keep it. Be sure to get Ford's, as it unquestionably the hair STRAIGHTENER. SOFTENER and PLIABLE. Beware of imitations. Remember that Ford's Hair Pomade ("OZONIZED OX MARROW") is put up only in 50 ct. size, and is made only in Chicago and by us. The genuine has the signature, Charles Ford, Prop., on each package. Refuse all others. Full directions with every bottle. Price only 50 cts. Sold by druggists and dealers. If your druggist or dealer can not supply you, he can procure it from his jobber or wholesale dealer or send us 50 cts. for one bottle postpaid, or $1.40 for three bottles or $2.50 for six bottles, express paid. We pay postage and express charges to all points in U. S. A. When ordering send postal or express money order, and mention this paper. Write your name and address plainly to
The Ozonized Ox Marrow Co.
(None genuine without my signature)
Charles Ford Prop.
70 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Agents wanted everywhere.

The Hamilton Oil and Gas wells are in the same vicinity as the great Caney gas well, which startled the mining world only a few months since, with a strike of 112,000,000 cubic feet of gas per day. Shares $5 to $6.25. Par value $25. See Mr. Newsom, 1011 N. Y. aavenue.

Great interest is being manifested in the opportunities offered in the Hamilton Oil and Gas Co. Shares $5 to $6.25. Par value $25. Office, 1011 N. Y. ave. Subscribers are requested to pay up.

CREDIT FOR ALL WASHINGTON.
DO You Need New Floor Coverings
We make no charge for sewing, lining, or laying carpets, or for the waste in matching figures. This means a saving to you of at least 15c. to 20c. a yard, and our prices are a good deal lower than equal grades sell for at other stores. Every yard, too, that we sell is guaranteed to give you good service, no matter how low the price. Our stock is magnificent, and contains a superb variety of choice color effects and artistic patternings. Every good kind of carpet is here, and a huge stock of rugs of all sizes. We also show many good patterns in reliable grade Mattings, Linoleums, and Oilcloths at remarkably reasonable prices. We gladly arrange easy terms of payment without extra cost.
Peter Grogan
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House & Herrman
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HOUSE AND HERMANN.
SOME SPECIALS FROM OURCHINAWARE DEPARTMENT
Folding Japanese Lamp Shade, with holder, special ..... $ .75
Prettily decorated Lamp and Shade, special ..... $ 1.98
Very handsome embossed Ruby Lamp and Globe, center draft burner. Removable tank ..... $ 3.65
Gas Portable, with shade, tubing, and goose neck ..... $ 2.98
Handsome Toilet Sets in three styles of decoration ..... $ 2.25
Including slop jar, $3.85.
Rich Toilet Sets—large pieces—flow blue decorations ..... $ 3.15
Including slop jar, $4.98.
Fine Toilet Sets—floral decorations, with gold lines ..... $ 3.95
Including slop jar, $6.45.
100-piece Dinner Sets—3 styles of decorations, only ..... $ 7.65
100-piece Dinner Sets—gold lines $10.00
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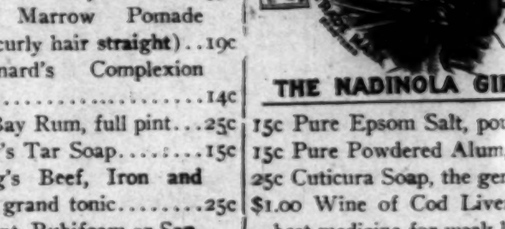
100-piece Dinner Set—floral border $15.00
100-piece Dinner Set of English ware—blue decorations $18.00
100-piece Dinner Set of Carlsbad China—floral border $20.00
101-piece Dinner Set of French China—3 patterns $23.75
101-piece Dinner Set of very beautiful Haviland China $26.00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PAYABLE ONE HOUR AFTER DEATH.
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DRUGS AT CUT PRICES.
Lowest Prices In All Washington
On High-Grade Drugs.
We can fill any prescription, no matter on whose blank it is written.
Special Prices to Nurses, Physicians and Medical Students.
Our Underselling Prices:
50c Nadinola Beauty Cream...39c
25c Ox Marrow Pomade (makes curly hair straight)..19c
25c Barnard's Complexion Cream 14c
50c Pure Bay Rum, full pint...25c
25c Packer's Tar Soap.....15c
50c Liebig's Beef, Iron and Wine, a grand tonic.....25c
25c Sozodont, Rubifoam or Sanitol 17c
100 2-grain Quinine Pills, the best 18c
25c Lyon's Tooth Powder.....14c
50c Norwegian Cod Liver Oil, full pint.....25c
25c Mennen's Talcum.....11c
25c Laxative Quinine Tablets..15c
25c Dr. Graham's Borated Talcum, pound can.....15c
25c Seidlitz Powders, dozen in a box.....25c

THE NADINOLA GIRL.
15c Pure Epsom Salt, pound... 5c
15c Pure Powdered Alum, lb... 5c
25c Cuticura Soap, the genuine. 17c
$1.00 Wine of Cod Liver Oil, best medicine for weak lungs. 60c
39c Bulb Syringes, warranted..23c
$1.00 Fountain Syringes, pure Para Rubber.....69c
50c Hand-Finished Combs....39c
25c Massage Brushes, make skins like velvet.....10c
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